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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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CORN RANKS FIRST AMONG RUMANIA'S CEREAL CROPS

Leads in Acreage and Production—Wheat Next in Importance—Small Exports of Corn Expected During 1922.

Corn is Rumania's principal crop from the standpoint of acreage and production states a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the American consul at Bucharest. Wheat ranks second in importance.

Figures supplied by the Rumanian Ministry of Agriculture indicate that 8,004,000 acres were planted in corn in 1920 and 8,510,000 acres in 1921. The production for 1920 and 1921 was 174,553,000 bus. and 103,223,000 bus., respectively, the decreased production in 1921 being due mostly to the excessive heat and lack of moisture at the critical period of growth. The table accompanying this article gives the corn acreage and production in 1920 and 1921 for each of the four principal subdivisions of Rumania.

Rumania has been in the past a fairly large corn-exporting country. The exports for five years immediately preceding the World War were: 28,915,415 bus. in 1909; 23,341,399 bus. in 1910; 60,915,499 bus. in 1911; 42,275,685 bus. in 1912; and 38,183,396 bus. in 1913. Italy, Belgium, England, Holland, and the old empire of Austria-Hungary were the main countries importing Rumanian corn.

The size of Rumania has been more than doubled by the acquisition of new territory (Transylvania, Bessarabia, Bucowina), but the unsettled conditions since the war and transportation difficulties have, so far, more than offset this gain in territory so that the total exports of corn from Greater Rumania in 1920 and 1921 were less than the exports from Old Rumania alone before the war. During 11 months of 1921, January to November Greater Rumania exported 29,286,064 bus. of corn, and 13,415,581 bus. during the corresponding months of 1920. Exports from Old Rumania alone amounted to 38,183,396 bus. in the calendar year 1913. The shortage in the 1921 crop is expected to reduce corn exports in 1922.

On Aug. 19, 1921, the council of ministers fixed the price of corn on sale in the Rumanian domestic markets at 16,000 lei per carload of 10 metric tons, which is equivalent to 32¢ per bu., according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Feb. 4 when the lei

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A GLANCE AT THIS ISSUE.

Hogs, sheep, and lambs sold at new high levels for the year during the week under review. A healthier underlone was noticeable in the cattle markets. Fresh meat markets were featured by an unusually limited outlet (p. 130).

The continued rise in wheat prices attracted a heavier movement. Corn and oats prices also gained (p. 143).

Fruit and vegetable markets were lower for many lines. Shipments increased (p. 138).

Butter markets were irregular and unsettled. An active buying interest kept cheese prices firm (p. 137).

Large receipts of poor quality hay depressed the markets. Feed markets remained inactive though priced advanced (p. 144).

The seed market situation changed but little from the previous week. Some kinds advanced slightly in price. Wholesale prices for vegetable seeds are given this week (p. 146).

Cotton prices advanced on a quiet market (p. 147).

The weather during the week was mostly favorable in the South. The Northwest experienced severe cold (p. 150).

Stocks of potatoes as of January 1 are shown in tables on page 141.

The receipts and disposition of live stock during January are tabulated on pages 134 and 135.

Monthly tables showing estimated farm value of important products appear on pages 148 and 149.

PRICES FOR VEGETABLE SEEDS DECLINE STEADILY SINCE 1918

Current Season's Wholesale Prices for Many Kinds 15 to 30 Per Cent Less than the 1921 Prices

Prices quoted for vegetable seeds, both by retail mail-order and wholesale dealers, are almost uniformly lower than in 1921, and, for most items, the lowest since 1917. The decline has been constant since 1918, when the peak was reached for most kinds.

The accompanying tables of retail catalog and wholesale prices show that the prices of beans, peas, sweet corn, lettuce, and vine-crop seeds fluctuated less violently than did other seeds, including beets, cabbage, celery, spinach, and turnip, of which large quantities normally are imported.

Any changes in the price of the former group, of which the domestic production is usually sufficient to supply the needs of this country, may be attributed largely to varia-

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SIZE AND QUALITY SERVE AS GRADE REQUIREMENTS

Modern Practice Finds Double Basis More Satisfactory in Fixing Standards for Fruits and Vegetables.

Agricultural leaders throughout the country are more fully appreciating the importance of definite, uniform grades in the effective marketing and distribution of farm products. It has been easy at times to trace the partial loss of foreign and domestic markets, the failure of cooperative marketing associations, the misinterpretation of market information, and numerous misunderstandings incident to the enforcement of contracts to the lack of a clear and definite basis of trade.

In looking back over the practices of the past 20 or 25 years in grading fresh fruits and vegetables for market it will be observed that in making grades the factors of quality and size were combined. Quality included such specifications as color, maturity, freedom from decay, and freedom from blemishes of various kinds. No attempt was made to separate the size from the quality specifications.

STRESS PLACED UPON SIZE.

For example, in grading barreled apples it was the custom to pack as first grade, apples which were 2½ ins. or more in diameter and relatively free from defects that affected the appearance and soundness. The second grade consisted of apples one-fourth of an inch smaller but of the same quality as the first grade, or of large apples showing greater defects.

But when the U. S. apple-grading law, commonly known as the Sulzer law, was passed by Congress a precedent was established for the consideration of general quality apart from size. A number of States immediately adopted this system, and without doubt it was a great step toward securing uniformity in the eastern centers of production.

Consequently the practice to-day in selling barreled apples is to quote both grade and size, as A grade 2-in. minimum, or B grade 2¼-in. minimum. Thus the buyer is given full information on both size and quality, whereas in former years when he bought the second grade he never knew whether he would get large apples which were blemished, small apples of good quality, small apples of poor quality, or a mixture

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Live Stock and Meats

NEW HIGH LEVELS REACHED BY HOG, SHEEP, AND LAMB PRICES

Broad Shipping Demand Evident in Hog Markets—Healthier Undertone in Cattle Markets.

(Chicago)

Advances in hog, sheep, and lamb prices, lifting such classes to new high levels of the year, and the development of a somewhat healthier undertone in the cattle trade, with some price advances on most kinds, featured the live stock trade during the week ending Feb. 11.

Receipts for the week at 10 large primary markets totaled approximately 172,100 cattle, 579,700 hogs, and 195,900 sheep, compared with actual arrivals of 160,215 cattle, 558,457 hogs, and 234,429 sheep during the preceding week and 130,912 cattle, 695,685 hogs, and 244,449 sheep, the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—Despite the fact that beef steer buyers maintained a bearish attitude and asserted that the narrow outlet for the dressed product necessitated a reduction in live cattle prices, a fairly healthy tone prevailed and net changes in prices were slight. Fat, medium to strong weight steers again were in best demand and commanded a premium over lighter steers and yearlings of similar grade. In response to this condition countrymen showed preference for the better grades of feeders, taking many half-fat steers back to the country for a short feed.

CHOICE HEAVY STEERS SCARCE.

The lack of finish showed by the general run of cattle offered implied that liquidation has not yet fully run its course. Practically no strictly choice heavy steers or yearlings reached Chicago or the large Missouri River markets during the week, warmed-up and short-fed cattle comprising the bulk of the run. The general range of prices at Chicago was $6.75–$7.75, that market showing a normal price differential of 50c–$1 above Missouri River points.

Heavy bullocks averaging 1,490 lbs. and 1,527 lbs. sold up to $8.90 at Chicago with only a limited number good enough to realize more than $8.25. Export orders were again in evidence, several loads of medium to strong weight steers finding such an outlet at $7.50–$8. However, export business had little effect on the general market.

Owing to the healthy demand for stockers and feeders, packers got few well-bred steers under $6.50, feeder buyers often outbidding killers for fleshy steers suitable for conversion into good killers by a comparatively short feed. Some selected fleshy steers went to the country for further finish around $7.15–$7.25, and two loads of 1,110-lb. Shorthorns went to the Mineral Point (Wis.), feeding district at $7.50. However, the bulk of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago moved within a spread of $6.25–$6.85. At Kansas City fleshy, heavy feeders sold upward to $7.25, and stockers frequently reached $7. Only the most common stocker steers sold below $5. At Omaha selected Whiteface stocker and light feeder steers sold upward to $7.25 and $7.50, although $7.75 took the best fat cattle available there during the week.

The stock prices fluctuated less than those of beef steers but the price trend was generally upward. At Chicago low-priced kinds, including canners and cutters, advanced about 15c, the better grades holding practically steady. Other leading western markets ruled steady to higher.

The practical top on choice fat cows was $6 and few heifers sold above $7. Bulk of the fat she stock at Chicago was of quality and condition to sell within a range of $4.25–$5.75. Canners and cutters at Chicago sold largely at $3–$3.75 at the close.

Good to choice yearling bulls which sold upward to $6.25 were practically the only grades of bulls that were not a drug on the market. Local and outside orders were scarce and both beef and bologna bulls declined 25c. Bolognas of medium weight and quality fell sharply below the $4 mark after midweek, the best heavy kinds stopping at $4.15. At the close fat heavy bulls sold at $4–$4.25. A few sold early at $4.25–$4.40 for export to Antwerp, Belgium, the destination of the bulk of the beef bulls taken on foreign account recently.

In spite of lighter receipts, the calf market lacked the competition apparent during the preceding week and closed with choice, handy-weight vealers mostly steady and lightweight stock weighing around 100 lbs. largely 50c lower. Desirable heavyweight calves sold upwards to $8.50 and "bobs" and common extremely heavy kinds brought $5 and less. Shippers paid upward to $12 for a few of the best selected shipping calves, local packers taking the bulk of the week's crop at $10–$10.75.

HOG PRICES ADVANCE STEADILY.

Hogs.—With receipts of hogs again far below those of a year ago, and with a broad eastern shipping demand again providing a highly competitive market, the trend of hog prices was steadily upward during the week. The closing session at Chicago showed a top of $10.25 and a general average for packer and shipper purchases of $9.72. This average was the highest since Aug. 9, 1921, when the average was $10.12 and when last year's top of $11.85 was made. Closing prices were largely 65c–85c higher than a week earlier, with packing sows generally 50c up. Pigs declined slightly under a slow, uncertain demand.

While large packers fought the advances, supply and demand were such as to take the price-making function largely out of their hands. Medium and heavy butcher hogs strengthened most, although shipping de-

(Concluded on page 133, column 1.)

UNUSUALLY LIMITED OUTLET FOR MOST CLASSES OF FRESH MEATS

Week's Markets Featured by Uneven Demand and Prices—Pork Prices Generally Higher.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Fresh meat markets for the week ending Feb. 10 were featured by an unusually limited outlet for all classes of fresh meats except pork. Demand and prices were very uneven, although the generally higher livestock market put dressed meats on a higher cost basis and tended to minimize the slow demand to some extent. Beef, veal, and lamb were affected to a greater extent than mutton or pork. For the last two classes there was a fair but fluctuating demand. Prices, though uneven, were generally weak to lower on beef, veal, and lamb, and steady to higher on mutton and pork.

Beef.—Fresh receipts of beef at eastern markets were about normal, but supplies, which included the carryover from the preceding week, exceeded the demand. At Chicago similar conditions existed. Supplies accumulated from day to day and resulted in a fairly liberal carryover of beef in the hands of wholesalers whose storage rails were well filled with stocks sold but not taken out. The supply of steers consisted mostly of medium and good grades, but there was little demand for the comparatively few of choice grade. Cows were easier to move than steers and prices showed little change for the week. Compared with last week's close, steers were steady to 50c higher at Boston, weak to 50c lower at New York and Philadelphia, and weak to $1 lower at Chicago. Cows closed weak to 50c lower at New York with prices unchanged elsewhere. Receipts of bulls at eastern markets were about equal to the limited demand, prices compared with the previous Friday being 50c lower at New York, 25c lower at Chicago and unchanged elsewhere. Kosher beef closed barely steady at Philadelphia and weak to $1 lower elsewhere.

Veal.—Receipts of veal at eastern markets were light to moderate although at times the supply at Chicago was fairly liberal. The demand at Boston and Philadelphia was fair, with the market generally steady. Although receipts at New York were light, they were in excess of the light demand and prices dropped sharply on the last two days of the week. Trade at Chicago was sufficient to keep all offerings moving fairly well at

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1922.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	233	$9.30	238	$9.48	230	$9.51	235	$9.57	241	$9.71	248	$9.72	236	$9.52	234	$9.00	233	$9.56
E. St. Louis	181	9.63	205	9.85	210	9.55	197	9.72	209	9.92	199	10.09	199	9.75	199	9.09	215	9.85
Kansas City	220	8.85	225	8.94	227	9.03	219	9.15	218	9.12	248	9.25	223	8.98	224	8.60	235	9.21
Omaha	231	8.92	236	8.99	242	9.12	241	9.19	235	9.28	242	9.17	238	9.10	236	8.59	248	8.98
S. St. Paul	206	9.12	228	9.24	234	9.39	232	9.34	229	9.47	232	9.47	228	9.36	227	8.71	229	9.19

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	66,859	21,263	45,596	177,985	62,547	115,438	56,530	19,757	36,773
Denver [1]	7,509	4,939	1,807	10,906	349	10,040	29,991	21,625	4,670
East St. Louis	15,514	5,463	6,312	70,907	37,306	17,800	6,314	2,121	2,966
Indianapolis [1]	8,638	3,799	4,761	33,963	11,087	20,877	1,320	423	881
Kansas City	40,910	21,387	20,137	47,511	18,198	28,679	28,515	9,822	18,486
Oklahoma City	6,161	2,629	4,091	13,500	1,613	11,914	126	.....	120
Omaha	30,830	14,493	16,337	72,114	22,295	49,819	49,587	15,956	33,631
St. Joseph [1]	9,742	4,076	5,713	39,231	9,616	26,736	11,815	284	11,079
St. Paul [1]	18,206	5,184	12,081	55,750	9,844	45,013	6,594	1,617	1,629
Sioux City	14,626	8,888	5,413	49,815	22,857	19,702	6,655	1,388	4,178
Wichita [1]	5,837	3,579	2,054	11,121	425	10,560	1,688	762	45
Total	224,862	95,700	124,308	582,803	196,137	356,578	199,138	73,758	117,461
Previous week	216,115	86,390	124,006	545,110	168,504	372,663	229,125	88,284	140,966

[1] Week ending Friday, Feb. 10.

steady prices. Some frozen sides at Boston brought $10-$12 per 100 lbs. Compared with the preceding Friday, New York closed unevenly $1.50-$4 lower with other markets steady.

Lamb.—Retailers at all markets purchased lamb sparingly and prices ruled barely steady for the week. Receipts at eastern markets were light to moderate with a fairly liberal supply at Chicago. Compared with the previous week's close, prices were generally unchanged.

Mutton.—Mutton was in relatively better demand than lamb, particularly early in the week, although trade slowed down toward the close. Receipts both at Chicago and at eastern markets were light to moderate. Compared with the close of the previous week, Chicago was strong to $1 higher, Boston steady, with New York $1 and Philadelphia $1-$2 lower.

Pork.—At eastern markets the demand for fresh pork cuts was only fair, while at Chicago the moderate fresh supply and the carryover from the preceding week were sold fairly readily. Receipts were light at Boston and moderate at other eastern markets. Higher replacement costs, in line with the higher live hog market, caused dealers to hold for generally firm prices at eastern markets, while the trend was higher at Chicago. Compared with the close of the previous week, Boston and New York closed steady on loins, Philadelphia 50c-$1 higher and Chicago $1-$1.50 higher. Other cuts were steady at New York and 50c-$1.50 higher elsewhere.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, Feb. 10, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	5,441	.....	6,118
Denver	4,227	.....	9,149
East St. Louis	1,789	1,318	406
Fort Worth	2,377	5,907	3,578
Indianapolis	320	156	11
Kansas City	14,135	3,384	6,919
Oklahoma City	1,191	153	.....
Omaha	11,127	.....	3,281
St. Joseph	1,906	.....	651
St. Paul	3,292	986	107
Sioux City	6,741	220	872
Wichita	3,282	425	903
Total	55,828	12,549	32,055
Previous week	45,010	5,485	28,651
Same week last year [1]	33,798	9,313	7,356
State destination:			
California	564	.....	340
Colorado	2,482	.....	3,256
Delaware	20	.....	.....
Illinois	6,274	1,879	6,022
Indiana	1,516	339	11
Iowa	13,814	1,568	872
Kansas	7,977	5,859	9,960
Kentucky	69	.....	.....
Maryland	52	.....	.....
Michigan	391	.....	3,742
Minnesota	519	351	.....
Missouri	5,088	1,241	912
Nebraska	11,588	675	4,886
New Jersey	40	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	140	.....
New York	45	.....	264
North Dakota	30	.....	.....
Ohio	924	159	1,674
Oklahoma	1,597	338	.....
Pennsylvania	286	.....	.....
South Dakota	503	.....	.....
Tennessee	72	.....	.....
Texas	1,265	.....	.....
Utah	198	.....	.....
Virginia	43	.....	.....
West Virginia	58	.....	.....
Wisconsin	199	.....	107
Wyoming	214	.....	.....
Total	55,828	12,549	32,055

[1] Denver not included.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1922.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	$9.15- 9.85	.....	$8.15- 9.15	$7.75- 8.75	.....
Good	8.25- 9.15	$7.60- 8.50	7.30- 8.15	7.00- 7.75	$7.75- 8.50
Medium	7.25- 8.25	6.65- 7.60	6.65- 7.30	6.50- 7.00	6.50- 7.75
Common	6.25- 7.25	5.75- 6.65	5.65- 6.65	5.75- 6.50	5.50- 6.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.00- 9.75	.....	8.10- 9.00	.....	.....
Good	8.10- 9.00	7.60- 8.50	7.00- 8.10	7.00- 7.75	7.50- 8.50
Medium	7.00- 8.10	6.65- 7.60	6.40- 7.00	6.50- 7.00	6.25- 7.50
Common	6.00- 7.00	5.50- 6.65	5.40- 6.40	5.50- 6.50	5.25- 6.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.35- 7.75	4.25- 7.75	4.25- 6.90	4.00- 7.00	3.50- 7.50
Cows, common-choice	4.10- 6.25	3.75- 5.50	3.85- 5.50	3.75- 5.75	3.50- 5.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.50- 5.50	3.50- 5.50	3.00- 4.90	2.75- 5.00	2.75- 5.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.90- 4.10	2.65- 3.75	2.50- 3.85	2.50- 3.75	2.25- 3.25
Canner steers	3.50- 4.35	2.75- 3.50	3.00- 3.50	3.00- 3.75	2.75- 3.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	7.00-11.00	7.00-11.25	6.00- 9.50	7.00- 9.50	5.00- 8.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00- 7.50	4.00- 7.75	3.75- 7.50	4.00- 7.50	3.00- 6.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.35- 7.25	5.00- 6.75	5.35- 7.25	5.00- 7.25	4.75- 6.50
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.25- 7.25	4.75- 6.75	5.35- 7.25	5.00- 7.40	4.50- 6.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.85- 7.00	4.00- 6.60	4.35- 7.10	4.75- 7.50	4.25- 6.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50- 5.00	3.25- 5.00	3.40- 5.75	3.25- 5.25	2.75- 4.50
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.00- 6.60	6.00- 7.25	5.25- 7.25	.....
Common and medium	.....	3.50- 5.00	4.00- 5.75	4.00- 5.50	.....
HOGS.					
Top	10.25	10.40	9.80	9.70	9.85
Bulk of sales	9.70-10.10	9.75-10.25	9.25- 9.75	9.00- 9.50	9.10- 9.75
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up) medium-choice	9.65- 9.85	9.35- 9.85	9.00 -9.60	9.00- 9.35	9.10- 9.60
Medium weight (200-250 lbs.) common-choice	9.80-10.10	9.85-10.25	9.40- 9.75	9.15- 9.65	9.25- 9.75
Light weights (150-200 lbs.) common-choice	10.05-10.25	10.10-10.35	9.25- 9.80	9.40- 9.70	9.75- 9.85
Light lights (130-150 lbs.) common-choice	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	9.00- 9.80	9.50- 9.70	9.75- 9.85
Packing sows (250 lbs. up) Smooth	8.40- 9.00	7.75- 8.25	7.25- 8.00	7.75- 8.50	7.75- 8.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up) Rough	8.25- 8.50	7.50- 7.75	6.75- 7.25	7.25- 7.75	7.50- 8.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down) common-choice	8.00-10.00	8.35- 9.75	.....	.....	9.75-10.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.75- 8.75	8.25- 9.40	9.25- 9.75	9.75-10.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.00-15.25	13.00-14.65	12.75-14.50	12.75-14.25	11.50-14.00
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	12.50-13.85	.....
Culls and common	10.00-12.75	9.50-12.75	8.50-12.50	9.75-12.50	8.00-11.50
Feeding lambs	11.50-13.00	.....	10.50-12.75	11.00-13.25	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	10.25-13.50	9.75-12.50	10.50-13.00	9.75-12.50	9.00-12.50
Wethers, medium-prime	6.75-10.00	6.25- 8.75	6.25- 8.75	6.50- 9.00	6.00- 9.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	5.25- 8.50	5.25- 7.50	5.50- 7.75	5.25- 7.75	4.50- 7.50
Culls and common	2.50- 5.00	2.75- 5.25	2.50- 5.25	2.75- 5.00	2.00- 4.25

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1922.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Feb. 14.	Feb. 7.	Jan. 17.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 7.	Jan. 17.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$14.50-15.00	$14.50-15.00	$16.00-17.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	$13.00-13.50	$13.00-13.50	$14.00
Medium	11.50-12.50	11.50-12.50	13.00-14.00	11.00-12.00	11.50-12.00	13.00-14.00
Common	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	10.50-11.00	11.50-12.00
Cows—						
Good	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	10.00-10.50	10.50-11.00	11.00
Medium	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	9.50-10.00	10.00-10.50	10.00-11.00
Common	7.50- 8.50	7.50- 8.50	8.00- 9.00	9.00- 9.50	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.50- 9.50	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00
Common	7.00- 7.25	7.75- 8.25	7.75- 8.25	8.00- 8.50	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00
Medium	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00
Common	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-13.00	12.50-14.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	14.50-15.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00
10-12 lbs. average	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.00	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00
12-14 lbs. average	15.00-16.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00
14-16 lbs. average	14.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00
16 lbs. and over	13.00-14.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	14.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	12.50-13.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.00-13.50	11.50-12.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	12.50-13.00	12.50-13.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	12.50-13.00	12.00-12.50	11.00-11.50	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	12.00-12.50	11.50-12.00	10.50-11.00	13.00-14.00	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.50
Butts—Boston style	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.50	12.50-14.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	28.00-29.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	28.00-29.00	26.00-27.00	28.00
Good	27.00-28.00	25.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	26.00-27.00	24.00-25.00	27.00-28.00
Medium	26.00-27.00	24.00-25.00	22.00-23.00	24.00-25.00	22.00-23.00	25.00-26.00
Common	23.00-25.00	21.00-23.00	19.00-21.00	21.00-23.00	19.00-21.00	22.00-24.00
Mutton—						
Good	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	13.00-15.00	17.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	17.00
Medium	15.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	11.00-12.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-14.00	16.00-17.00
Common	10.00-13.00	9.00-12.00	8.00-11.00	14.00-15.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-15.00

RUMANIA'S CEREAL CROPS.

(Concluded from front page.)

was worth .008c in U. S. currency. This price applies at the point of production. The price at railroad loading points is 17.000 lei, or approximately 34c per bu. of 56 lbs.

Wheat is the principal money and export crop of Rumania but it is not grown extensively for domestic consumption, as corn flour is the principal cereal food of the greater portion of Rumanian peasants. The tendency of the poorer classes, however, is to consume more wheat in place of corn as they better their economic condition. Prior to the war most of the wheat in Rumania was produced on the large estates while corn was grown on small peasant holdings. With the expropriation of the large estates and their division into small farms there will probably be a greater proportion of the land planted to corn, at least until such time as a satisfactory system of collecting and selling wheat has been developed by the new owners of the land.

Corn Acreage and Production in Rumania.

	Acreage.		Production	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Bessarabia	1,849,290	1,763,308	21,237,247	38,159,119
Transylvania	1,911,443	1,560,437	23,488,210	30,853,461
Bucowina	149,860	15,320	2,512,782	3,746,332
Old Kingdom	4,599,519	4,665,742	55,989,240	101,794,258
Total	8,510,172	8,004,805	103,227,580	174,553,170

Stocks of Hides and Skins, Decrease During December, 1921.

Stocks of all kinds of hides and skins on hand Dec. 31, 1921, showed decreases compared with those on hand during the preceding month and with stocks on hand Dec. 31, 1920. Cattle hides decreased 82,624 pieces, or approximately 14% compared with the preceding month, and 1,339,532 pieces, or 18.7% compared with stocks on hand a year ago. Calf and kip skins were 160,183, or 3.9% fewer than on Nov. 30, 1921, and 1,700,776, or 29.9% under stocks on hand Dec. 31, 1920. Stocks of sheep and lamb skins numbered 702,732 pieces, or 5.3% less than at the end of the preceding month, and 44,329 pieces, or 0.35% under similar stocks on hand at the close of December, 1920.

Kinds.	Stocks on hand.			Number sold during December, 1921.
	Dec. 31, 1921.	Nov. 30, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	
Cattle	5,819,219	5,901,843	7,158,751	1,521,811
Calf and kip	3,990,427	4,150,610	5,691,203	1,076,642
Sheep and lamb	12,661,438	13,364,170	12,705,767	2,816,591

Time of Issuance and Scope of March Crop Report.

On Wednesday, Mar. 8, at 2.15 p. m., the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, will issue a report relating, mainly, to stocks of grain in farmers' hands. The report will give an estimate of the amount of wheat, corn, oats, and barley of the 1921 crop on farms in the United States on Mar. 1, the proportion of each of the crops which will be shipped out of the counties where grown, and the percentage of the 1921 corn crop which was of merchantable quality. Detailed estimates, by States, will be published in Weather, Crops, and Markets.

A supplemental report will be issued on Mar. 8 or the day after, giving comparative data of land values.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES PAID PRODUCERS OF LIVE STOCK FOR 10 YEARS, 1912-1921.

MILK COWS.

[Per head.]

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1912	$42.89	$43.40	$44.09	$45.14	$45.63	$45.84	$45.41	$46.11	$46.79	$47.30	$47.38	$48.62	$45.72
1913	49.51	51.42	54.02	55.34	54.80	55.20	54.80	54.78	55.78	56.47	57.71	57.19	54.75
1914	57.99	59.09	59.23	59.60	59.85	59.82	59.67	60.72	59.58	59.53	58.77	58.23	59.34
1915	58.47	57.99	58.00	57.78	58.29	58.59	60.31	58.34	58.38	58.76	57.35	56.79	58.25
1916	57.79	57.99	59.51	60.68	60.98	61.63	62.04	61.32	61.41	62.19	62.67	63.18	60.95
1917	63.92	65.93	68.46	72.09	72.78	72.87	72.81	72.53	73.93	75.79	75.00	76.16	71.86
1918	76.54	78.36	80.71	82.45	84.11	84.74	84.97	84.66	85.21	85.41	84.51	85.78	83.07
1919	86.10	86.15	88.15	90.91	93.43	93.84	94.51	94.72	93.42	93.27	93.43	95.54	91.96
1920	94.42	95.27	94.94	95.36	94.56	94.56	91.23	90.50	89.40	85.90	77.56	70.42	89.51
1921	66.82	63.44	65.37	64.35	62.63	59.89	56.55	55.85	54.33	53.39	53.28	53.30	59.10
Average 1912-1921	65.44	65.90	67.25	68.37	68.71	68.70	68.23	67.89	67.82	67.82	66.75	66.52	67.45

HORSES.

[Per head.]

1912	$134	$137	$140	$142	$144	$145	$142	$142	$141	$140	$139	$139	$140
1913	140	146	146	148	145	146	143	141	141	138	136	135	142
1914	137	139	138	138	139	136	137	135	132	131	130	130	135
1915	130	132	132	132	133	132	131	131	131	129	127	126	131
1916	128	129	131	133	134	132	133	131	131	130	129	129	131
1917	129	131	133	136	138	137	135	132	132	130	129	129	133
1918	130	133	137	137	136	135	132	131	128	126	122	121	131
1919	120	121	124	127	129	127	127	125	119	114	113	113	122
1920	118	123	127	131	132	130	127	124	119	112	103	97	120
1921	96	98	101	100	98	98	94	93	89	85	82	81	93
Average, 1912-1921	126	129	131	132	133	132	130	128	126	124	121	120	128

HOGS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

1912	$5.74	$5.79	$5.94	$6.78	$6.79	$6.65	$6.64	$7.11	$7.47	$7.70	$7.05	$6.89	$6.71
1913	6.77	7.17	7.62	7.94	7.45	7.61	7.81	7.79	7.68	7.60	7.33	7.16	7.49
1914	7.45	7.75	7.80	7.80	7.60	7.43	7.72	8.11	8.11	7.43	7.00	6.67	7.57
1915	6.57	6.34	6.33	6.48	6.77	6.80	6.84	6.61	6.79	7.18	6.35	6.02	6.59
1916	6.32	7.07	7.86	8.21	8.37	8.21	8.40	8.61	9.22	8.67	8.74	8.76	8.20
1917	9.16	10.33	12.32	13.61	13.72	13.50	13.35	14.24	15.69	16.15	15.31	15.73	12.76
1918	15.26	15.03	15.58	15.76	15.81	15.37	15.58	16.89	17.50	16.50	15.92	15.82	15.92
1919	15.69	15.53	16.13	17.39	18.00	17.80	19.22	19.30	15.81	13.88	13.36	12.66	16.23
1920	13.36	13.62	13.59	13.73	13.44	13.18	13.65	13.59	13.98	13.57	11.61	8.90	13.02
1921	8.72	8.58	9.13	7.96	7.62	7.22	8.09	8.73	7.51	7.31	6.66	6.52	7.84
Average, 1912-1921	9.50	9.72	10.23	10.57	10.56	10.38	10.73	11.10	10.98	10.60	9.94	9.51	10.23

BEEF CATTLE.

[Per 100 lbs.]

1912	$4.16	$4.61	$4.75	$5.15	$5.36	$5.23	$5.17	$5.37	$5.35	$5.36	$5.22	$5.33	$5.11
1913	5.40	5.55	5.88	6.08	6.01	6.02	5.98	5.91	5.92	6.05	5.99	5.96	5.90
1914	6.04	6.16	6.28	6.29	6.33	6.32	6.38	6.47	6.38	6.23	6.02	6.01	6.24
1915	5.99	5.93	5.92	5.96	6.13	6.20	6.07	6.18	6.06	6.04	5.85	5.75	6.01
1916	5.85	5.99	6.37	6.66	6.73	6.91	6.78	6.51	6.55	6.37	6.44	6.56	6.48
1917	6.86	7.36	7.91	8.57	8.70	8.65	8.30	8.17	8.40	8.35	8.21	8.21	8.14
1918	8.33	8.55	8.85	9.73	10.38	10.40	10.67	9.71	9.63	9.33	9.14	9.28	9.45
1919	9.65	10.02	10.34	10.81	10.84	10.20	9.96	9.82	9.02	8.65	8.65	8.63	9.72
1920	8.99	8.98	9.08	9.20	8.97	9.32	8.93	8.56	8.29	7.77	7.15	6.36	8.47
1921	6.32	6.02	6.36	6.08	5.98	5.65	5.40	5.39	4.98	4.81	4.69	4.62	5.52
Average, 1912-1921	6.79	6.92	7.17	7.45	7.54	7.49	7.30	7.21	7.06	6.90	6.74	6.67	7.10

VEAL CALVES.

[Per 100 lbs.]

1912	$6.06	$6.07	$6.11	$6.22	$6.23	$6.33	$6.33	$6.62	$6.83	$6.90	$6.77	$6.88	$6.45
1913	7.06	7.23	7.49	7.38	7.17	7.53	7.46	7.53	7.73	7.72	7.70	7.74	7.48
1914	7.89	7.90	7.92	7.68	7.59	7.69	7.80	8.08	8.06	7.97	7.78	7.61	7.83
1915	7.66	7.62	7.50	7.31	7.35	7.53	7.87	7.75	7.80	7.91	7.69	7.61	7.63
1916	7.67	7.87	8.11	8.00	8.08	8.39	8.54	8.59	8.77	8.59	8.60	8.79	8.33
1917	9.15	9.88	9.94	10.49	10.48	10.60	10.77	10.56	11.08	11.10	10.66	10.98	10.47
1918	11.16	11.17	11.33	11.71	11.62	11.88	12.33	12.22	12.57	12.35	11.91	12.31	11.88
1919	12.39	12.18	12.65	12.78	12.11	12.40	13.38	13.43	13.39	12.87	12.65	12.67	12.74
1920	12.89	13.12	12.98	12.72	11.69	11.68	11.44	11.64	11.88	11.64	10.77	9.27	11.81
1921	9.31	9.08	9.05	7.73	7.55	7.43	7.37	7.31	7.67	7.61	7.20	7.11	7.87
Average, 1912-1921	9.13	9.21	9.31	9.20	8.99	9.15	9.33	9.37	9.58	9.47	9.18	9.10	9.25

SHEEP.

[Per 100 lbs.]

1912	$3.89	$4.01	$4.12	$4.57	$4.74	$4.52	$4.21	$4.26	$4.11	$4.19	$4.05	$4.21	$4.24
1913	4.35	4.63	4.97	5.16	4.91	4.84	4.20	4.32	4.23	4.16	4.27	4.46	4.54
1914	4.67	4.67	4.77	4.96	4.87	4.70	4.75	4.87	4.80	4.81	4.68	4.95	4.79
1915	4.95	5.14	5.36	5.60	5.54	5.43	5.35	5.16	5.06	5.18	5.18	5.38	5.28
1916	5.52	5.90	6.35	6.61	6.66	6.51	6.33	6.22	6.25	6.20	6.41	6.77	6.31
1917	7.33	8.17	9.21	9.69	10.15	9.81	9.32	9.53	10.05	10.21	10.20	10.41	9.50
1918	10.55	10.75	11.41	11.98	12.32	11.56	11.04	10.99	10.79	10.35	10.11	9.16	10.91
1919	9.68	9.95	10.45	11.33	10.93	10.31	9.25	9.06	8.69	8.46	8.35	8.53	9.58
1920	9.34	9.97	10.25	10.66	10.31	9.13	8.21	7.54	7.21	6.62	6.20	5.54	8.42
1921	5.30	5.01	5.27	5.11	5.11	4.74	4.31	4.38	4.11	3.96	3.84	4.10	4.61
Average, 1912-1921	6.56	6.82	7.22	7.57	7.56	7.16	6.70	6.61	6.53	6.42	6.33	6.38	6.82

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 130.)

mand centered largely on hogs weighing downward from 225 lbs. There was an especially strong demand for 150 to 190-lb. hogs to be used as "singers" and for the filling of export orders for "Wiltshires," "Cumberlands," etc.

Average weight of packer and shipper purchases at Chicago was 236 lbs. or 2 lbs. heavier than for the week previous and the heaviest since the week ending Oct. 22, 1921.

The rapidity of recent advances is indicated by a comparison of the average cost for the week ended Feb. 11, which was $9.52, with that of January which was $8.02, and of December, 1921, which was $6.92.

Sheep.—The strength of the lamb market was again demonstrated during the week under review when all classes advanced to the highest levels attained since August, 1920. Quality averaged plain, choice kinds appearing in very limited numbers. Apparently the desire of producers to take advantage of current prices prompted them to market much stock which was far from finished.

Another optimistic feature from the viewpoint of the feeder is the unusually early movement of ovine stock out of Texas to northern feed lots. Some observers estimate that nearly a normal season's supply has already changed hands. This is probably the first time in the history of the industry that any appreciable proportion of Texas stock has moved out so early in the year. Dry ranges and good prices are considered the chief reasons for the abnormally early marketing of Texas sheep and lambs.

Colorado and Idaho have contributed some shipments to the Chicago supply, but local feed-lot stuff has predominated. Lambs in strict feeder flesh have not arrived in any great numbers thus far, nor have they been sought so eagerly as the heavy-fleeced, meaty kinds, which have arrived in fairly liberal numbers. Shearers and finishers, believing they saw prospects of an advancing wool market, have been in competition with killers, prices on that class registering healthy advances during the week. There was a fairly strong eastern shipping demand throughout the week.

Compared with a week earlier, fat and feeder lambs closed 50¢–75¢ higher, best grades taking the full advance, while other grades of lambs and fat sheep and yearlings showed 25¢–50¢ advances. The market closed at the high point.

Choice fat lambs sold to shippers at $14.75, with the bulk of the good and choice kinds clearing between $14 and $14.50 at the week end. Feed-lot throwouts sold up to $11.50 and above. Yearlings reached $13, a choice 104-lb. kind bringing that price. Strong weight, matured wethers scored $9 and choice 110-lb. fed western ewes reached $8.

The few light feeder lambs arriving cashed from $12.25 up to $13, while desirable shearers sold readily at $13–$13.60. Considerable shearing is in progress at feeding stations around Chicago and Kansas City.

Opening, Feb. 13.—Fat cattle, sheep, and lamb prices were mostly steady with the close of the preceding week. Receipts were moderate. Best beef steers offered sold at $8.75, and the preceding week's lamb top of $14.75 was repeated.

Hog receipts were liberal and the market was mostly 10¢–15¢ lower. The close, however, was strong. Top light hogs sold at $10.15 with the bulk of sales at $9.55–$10.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	Jan.	Total for year.	Jan.	Total for year.	Jan.	Total for year.	Jan.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:								
1916	1,202	17,676	747	10,294	221	3,847	406	6,953
1917	1,696	23,066	1,077	13,275	260	4,803	568	9,473
1918	1,727	25,295	1,088	14,874	222	5,013	595	10,311
1919	2,119	24,624	1,313	13,633	364	5,286	772	10,757
1920	1,881	22,197	1,100	12,194	349	4,102	767	9,831
1921	1,644	19,787	995	11,078	205	3,504	609	8,600
1922	1,628	.....	927	.....	233	.....	672	.....
Calves only:								
1920	366	5,337	277	3,875	12	121	100	1,455
1921	388	5,477	274	3,799	5	178	105	1,604
1922	406	.....	286	.....	10	.....	120	.....
Hogs:								
1916	5,309	43,265	3,806	30,984	9	194	1,462	11,979
1917	5,084	38,042	3,338	25,460	28	788	1,732	12,571
1918	4,444	44,863	2,993	30,441	49	989	1,437	14,373
1919	5,854	44,469	4,236	30,018	51	902	1,597	14,366
1920	5,262	42,121	3,529	26,761	99	728	1,718	15,298
1921	4,700	41,101	3,032	26,335	43	499	1,666	14,709
1922	4,278	.....	2,484	.....	27	.....	1,787	.....
Sheep:								
1916	1,450	20,692	930	11,228	73	3,277	488	9,193
1917	1,578	20,216	927	9,142	126	4,448	631	11,010
1918	1,354	22,485	756	10,266	128	5,208	590	12,204
1919	1,594	27,256	969	12,646	229	6,956	620	14,585
1920	1,614	23,538	922	10,981	311	5,180	717	12,563
1921	1,792	24,168	1,101	12,858	88	3,095	687	11,333
1922	1,835	.....	925	.....	183	.....	887	.....

January's Receipts of Cattle and Hogs Light; Sheep and Lamb Receipts Heavy.

Combined receipts of cattle and calves and receipts of hogs at public stockyards during January decreased compared with the corresponding month of 1921. Cattle and calf receipts were 16,000 head or about 1% less than a year ago, while those of hogs decreased nearly 422,000 head, or 9%. Cattle and calf receipts were the lightest for any January since 1916 and were approximately 185,000 less than the January average for the last five years. Hog receipts also fell below the 5-year average, the decrease amounting to nearly 791,000 head, or approximately 16%.

Movements of sheep and lambs, however, presented a different story. Despite the liquidation which has been going on for approximately two years past and the fact that 1921 receipts were the heaviest, with the single exception of 1919, for any year since the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates began compiling complete data in 1915, the receipts of sheep and lambs in January, 1922, were by all odds the heaviest January receipts of which any record is available, totaling more than 1,834,000 head. The increase over January, 1921, was 2.4%. Compared with the 5-year average the increase amounted to more than 248,000 head, or 15.7%.

With the exception of hogs, stocker and feeder shipments of live stock during January showed substantial increases over those of a year ago. In the case of cattle and calves the increase amounted to 28,178 head, or nearly 14%. Compared with the 5-year average, however, a decrease of nearly 17% was indicated

In the case of sheep and lambs the increase in stocker and feeder shipments was striking. Such shipments from all stockyards during January of this year amounted to 182,961 head compared with 88,151 head a year ago, or an increase of 107.6%. Incidentally such movements were nearly 4% greater than the 5-year average.

Shipments of stock hogs were very light. Compared with January, 1921, they showed a decrease of 37.6% and a decrease of more than 48% compared with the 5-year average. It may be noted in this connection that when compared with the corresponding month a year earlier shipments of stock hogs from public markets have shown decreases for every month since March, 1920.

Local slaughter of each class of live stock decreased both as compared with January, 1921, and with the 5-year average. In the case of cattle and calves this was to be expected in view of the decreased receipts and increased stocker and feeder shipments. The same was true, however, in the case of sheep and lambs despite increased receipts, the increase in stocker and feeder shipments being more than sufficient to counterbalance the increased arrivals. In the case of hogs the decrease in local slaughter was partly due to an exceptionally heavy shipping demand on the part of eastern packers who bought liberally at several of the middle western markets.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES OF MEAT ANIMALS.

Weighted average of monthly index numbers of prices of beef cattle, veal calves, hogs, sheep, lambs, and chickens, 1912–1921.

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1912	5.44	5.54	5.69	6.30	6.39	6.27	6.23	6.56	6.74	6.86	6.45	6.42	6.24
1913	6.40	6.70	7.08	7.35	7.08	7.19	7.25	7.20	7.15	7.14	6.94	6.85	7.03
1914	7.05	7.27	7.37	7.40	7.29	7.22	7.41	7.63	7.58	7.14	6.80	6.61	7.23
1915	6.57	6.46	6.46	6.59	6.80	6.85	6.83	6.74	6.77	6.96	6.45	6.25	6.64
1916	6.46	6.94	7.53	7.85	7.98	8.00	8.04	8.05	8.38	8.04	8.09	8.15	7.79
1917	8.53	9.42	10.70	11.71	11.84	11.72	11.47	11.84	12.79	13.04	12.47	12.74	11.52
1918	12.59	12.65	13.06	13.55	13.83	13.62	13.68	14.21	14.50	13.79	13.37	13.40	13.52
1919	13.46	13.51	14.06	15.01	15.34	14.98	15.61	15.56	13.44	12.22	11.88	11.54	13.88
1920	12.14	12.43	12.52	12.72	12.41	12.31	12.40	12.12	12.22	11.67	10.34	8.48	11.81
1921	8.42	8.24	8.67	7.89	7.66	7.31	7.65	7.94	7.11	6.88	6.47	6.37	7.55
Average, 1912–1921.	8.71	8.92	9.31	9.64	9.66	9.55	9.66	9.78	9.67	9.37	8.93	8.68	9.32

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JANUARY.

[68 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Albany, N. Y.	1,339	3,181	96	229	17	38	1,243	2,952	1,026	2,052	23	56				
Amarillo, Tex.	2,101	1,975		131	370	1,063	1,731	1,844	(1)	131		131	(1)	(1)	208	225
Atlanta, Ga.	2,925	2,998	1,517	2,576	33	99	1,408	422	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	530	318
Augusta, Ga.	1,122	1,418	809	1,119	89	222	279	299	157	144	158	144			2	214
Baltimore, Md.	20,094	24,941	13,605	15,182	100	125	6,489	9,762	6,890	6,754	3,924	3,667			941	116
Birmingham, Ala.	351	2,257	351	2,231				26	74	81	71	81				
Boston, Mass.	2,682	5,252	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,017	2,735	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	53,544	51,501	13,750	13,842	187	445	36,784	37,659	25,352	23,432	5,481	5,063			1,472	2,401
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,213	1,143	781	1,096	462	47	462	47	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	900	675					900	675	(1)	(1)					30	
Chicago, Ill.	329,916	353,103	222,749	233,269	20,215	23,480	107,167	119,834	63,557	62,850	56,881	52,979	(1)	(1)	2,826	3,878
Cincinnati, Ohio	35,813	30,226	26,489	23,373	1,086	862	9,363	6,853	11,719	8,107	7,113	4,516			342	1,317
Cleveland, Ohio	19,211	20,122	18,205	18,833	205	351	941	1,289	9,083	10,346	8,848	10,146			200	220
Columbia, S. C.	574	458	574	458					61	23	61	23				46
Columbus, Ohio	258	366	72	102			179	264	168	223	64	79				
Dallas, Tex.	731	722	731	722					184	155	181	155				
Dayton, Ohio	2,490	2,775	2,202	2,187			288	588	666	694	608	446				
Denver, Colo.	43,363	39,319	9,186	12,633	26,999	18,812	33,660	25,827	4,537	2,779	791	1,580	3,450	1,086	1,219	623
Detroit, Mich.	18,241	15,321	14,886	12,311	407	657	3,355	3,010	8,720	7,560	5,826	5,508	1	6	169	51
Dublin, Ga.	405	110	405					104								
East St. Louis, Ill.	85,412	87,271	37,465	54,457	8,924	9,858	47,947	32,817	19,329	13,361	6,519	8,311	636	291	12,264	8,360
El Paso, Tex.	18,427	11,879	2,305	1,901	7,492	8,470	16,079	9,554	1,427	(1)	50	(1)	(1)	(1)	497	426
Emeryville, Calif.	3,252	2,881	3,252	2,881					589	338	589	338				
Evansville, Ind.	3,075	2,513	1,525	1,557	55	49	1,582	956	847	746	412	341	8		1	8
Fort Worth, Tex.	58,557	59,996	41,036	30,658	6,558	12,979	17,360	22,597	19,236	26,980	20,669	18,076	668	1,734	1,596	2,559
Fostoria, Ohio	1,110	807	120	86	371		1,107	721	571	630	40	20				
Indianapolis, Ind.	37,915	46,240	21,743	22,084	1,939	2,909	15,379	24,156	13,633	16,560	2,666	2,450			179	652
Jacksonville, Fla.	418	471	365	471	2		98		64	(1)	61	(1)	1			
Jersey City, N. J.	65,909	65,845	65,798	65,845			201		32,887	31,034	32,887	31,034			70	7
Kansas City, Mo.	188,047	168,099	95,375	93,853	50,099	39,791	80,510	60,808	23,331	18,436	15,717	15,745	1,888	100	7,081	2,522
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,228	1,349	790	904	143	215	438	445	79		8				1,021	141
LaFayette, Ind.	1,297	1,439	562	616	168	39	761	823	562	680	171	249	49			
Lancaster, Pa.	8,515	8,512	1,477	338		860	7,038	8,074	528	517	178	57			167	105
Logansport, Ind.	54	58	38	19	26	26	35	39	26	18	7	8	19			
Louisville, Ky.	17,700	14,712	8,087	7,260	1,724	1,896	9,613	7,452	6,779	4,918	2,192	2,169			170	378
Marion, Ohio	515	553	148	119			387	430	109	287	35	96			79	28
Memphis, Tenn.	411	815	402		70	48	70	770	134	119	119		15		4,434	1,243
Milwaukee, Wis.	41,499	38,270	41,059	34,703	853	589	3,384	3,567	35,522	30,317	35,281	29,726	117	165	162	88
Montgomery, Ala.	6,677	5,298	218	291	214	1,027	6,144	5,021	12	345		27		62	1,490	636
Moultrie, Ga.	1,747	431	193	431			1,554		713		59					
Nashville, Tenn.	7,813	6,499	3,704	3,733	1,225	881	4,109	2,766	2,026	1,253	1,058	989				51
Nebraska City, Nebr.		77						77								14
New Brighton, Minn.	25	21			25		25	21								
New Orleans, La.	18,357	19,372	13,976	15,430	2,400	1,445	3,228	2,407	8,342	8,206	5,831	5,915	(1)	(1)	25	
New York, N. Y.	16,104	17,172	16,092	17,172			12		11,225	11,229	11,225	11,229			40	29
Ogden, Utah	8,871	15,370	1,194	1,880	2,062	7,698	7,677	13,490	251	85	35	11	118	54	93	201
Oklahoma, Okla.	27,566	28,683	19,345	17,898	2,728	4,454	8,265	7,522	2,064	4,607	2,337	2,896	53	826	607	172
Omaha, Nebr.	113,967	136,289	53,766	92,312	33,789	24,803	37,261	43,977	6,292	4,499	1,542	2,596			361	364
Pasco, Wash.	261	134					261	134							94	
Peoria, Ill.	3,477	3,486	1,970	2,101	57	86	1,402	1,382	1,355	1,134	641	670	5	1	4	80
Philadelphia, Pa.	19,545	17,876	19,545	17,816				60	6,903	6,618	6,903	6,618			121	521
Pittsburgh, Pa.	67,807	60,263	11,829	14,136			55,978	46,111	24,736	23,915	6,254	8,001			1,461	1,507
Portland, Oreg.	12,186	12,260	5,304	5,854	345	1,358	6,134	5,226	637	1,013	448	571			117	78
Pueblo, Colo.	2,421	3,401			90	78	2,458	3,383	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	39	18
Richmond, Va.	1,957	2,301	1,551	1,795	53	41	406	509	496	323	448	253			1,640	1,685
St. Joseph, Mo.	50,835	54,425	33,842	34,362	7,343	5,247	15,889	17,029	6,222	5,001	4,747	4,654	215	27	1,957	1,370
St. Paul, Minn.	73,298	71,607	47,200	50,408	15,383	8,601	22,942	18,982	31,811	30,459	28,472	28,165	558	372	185	308
Salt Lake City, Utah	7,256	4,759	1,150	2,683	96	1,135	6,020	3,151		30		82		1	108	128
San Antonio, Tex.	13,833	15,970	5,622	3,932	1,673	1,975	8,241	12,038	6,242	9,596	3,196	2,061	252	200	779	599
Seattle, Wash.	1,451	1,740	1,445	1,453			6	287	76	214	76	214			40	61
Sioux City, Iowa	57,155	65,031	22,169	32,672	20,384	14,616	32,924	29,348	2,248	1,974	2,099	1,754	145	37	522	711
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2,456	1,425	1,342	808	114	69	1,015	633	52	40	36	32	20	3	19	
Spokane, Wash.	3,632	2,765	2,486	1,966	869	232	1,136	808	316	93	318	84	81	9	1	115
Tacoma, Wash.	2,626	3,127	2,091	2,788				2	82	275	49	353				
Toledo, Ohio	1,568	2,051	1,031	1,293		23	526	758	696	1,130	177	687			103	22
Washington, D. C.	2,355	2,931	2,280	2,745			75	186	1,003	1,318	1,003	1,318			20	
Wichita, Kans.	29,056	16,688	6,821	8,292	15,388	6,952	22,235	8,396	3,412	1,274	1,224	1,107	1,383	167	2,365	946
Billings, Mont.	(3)	6	(3)		(3)		(3)	6	(3)		(3)		(3)		(3)	
Total	1,628,186	1,641,010	927,202	995,300	232,832	204,654	672,361	608,707	196,106	387,701	286,323	273,814	9,689	5,141	47,890	35,560
Increase or decrease	−15,854		−68,098		28,178		63,654		18,105		12,509		4,536		12,300	
Per cent	−1.0		−6.8		13.8		10.5		4.7		4.6		88.2		34.6	
January average, 5 years, 1917–1921	1,813,501		1,111,737		279,834		662,158								121,019	
Increase or decrease	−185,318		−187,535		−47,002		10,203								−73,129	
Per cent	−10.2		−16.8		−16.8		1.5								−60.5	

[1] Calves included with cattle. [2] Disposition of stock not reported. [3] Stockyards not in operation.

120,540 Purebred Horses on Farms.

Of the 19,785,933 horses on farms in the United States on Jan. 1, 1920, 120,540, or 0.6%, were classed as purebred, according to the Bureau of the Census. The States reporting the largest percentages of purebred horses were as follows: Illinois, 1.2%; Rhode Island, 1.1%; Iowa, 1.1%; Massachusetts, 1%; Vermont, 0.9%; Ohio, 0.9%; Kentucky 0.9%; and Kansas, 0.8%.

The States reporting the largest numbers of purebred horses in 1920 were Illinois, with 15,559; Iowa, with 15,450; Kansas, with 8,369; Ohio, with 7,257; Nebraska, with 5,654; North Dakota, with 5,636; South Dakota, with 5,321; and Indiana, with 5,265.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JANUARY—Continued.

[68 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Albany, N. Y		64		64												
Amarillo, Tex	2,200	639					2,200	639	3,496	1,659			267	201	3,229	1,659
Atlanta, Ga	28,460	8,836	11,306	7,715			17,154	1,121								
Augusta, Ga	856	905	828	676		84	136	229								
Baltimore, Md	137,873	125,216	108,412	96,560			29,461	28,656	18,301	23,191	12,516	14,750		50	5,785	8,441
Birmingham, Ala	108	3,265	108	3,265					39	80	39	80				
Boston, Mass	322	497	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	62	86	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y	131,588	203,799	51,936	99,807			78,397	103,992	143,742	166,005	22,097	23,673		726	121,375	142,332
Chattanooga, Tenn	1,488	1,487	1,488	1,487					233	6	233	6				
Cheyenne, Wyo	12,000	4,720					12,000	4,720	15,000						15,000	
Chicago, Ill	930,310	993,534	563,927	752,960		49	366,383	240,574	362,586	408,674	237,052	294,576	21,125	15,957	125,534	111,098
Cincinnati, Ohio	130,957	152,053	77,972	88,640		54	52,985	63,413	8,838	7,064	7,436	4,487		52	1,402	2,577
Cleveland, Ohio	65,238	98,060	43,166	77,249			22,072	20,811	32,681	36,573	14,989	20,996			17,692	15,577
Columbia, S. C	962	841	962	841												
Columbus, Ohio	4,004	5,367	735	1,673		126	3,211	3,694	50	41	20	41			30	
Dallas, Tex	6,191	6,055	6,191	6,055					48	16	48	16				
Dayton, Ohio	11,568	12,894	10,602	6,676			966	6,218	203	246	203	162				81
Denver, Colo	40,759	36,305	38,979	31,514	2,366	4,651	2,366	4,651	128,252	64,703	12,842	17,240	43,810	22,608	109,116	45,135
Detroit, Mich	29,869	40,146	15,879	33,326		302	13,990	6,820	41,315	37,034	19,051	15,840	613	493	22,261	21,194
Dublin, Ga	370	36	370													
East St. Louis, Ill	364,812	405,129	89,719	186,103	3,941	3,106	275,093	219,026	44,334	52,715	22,073	41,035	1,148	2,596	22,261	11,680
El Paso, Tex	3,419	3,448	2,006	813		535	1,413	2,635	1,582	845	393	19	575	826	1,189	826
Emeryville, Calif	2,401	1,996	2,401	1,996					15,131	12,890	15,131	12,890				
Evansville, Ind	12,504	17,967	5,080	8,070	25	295	7,625	9,897	114	49	95	49	1		14	
Fort Worth, Tex	50,462	31,081	43,491	19,702	1,169	1,050	6,818	6,798	37,576	10,926	4,811	5,390	24,292	2,123	32,577	4,162
Fostoria, Ohio	8,334	13,854	1,325	1,275	144	225	6,986	12,579	1,256	1,912	5	25		25	1,451	1,887
Indianapolis, Ind	156,868	391,815	120,818	164,478	1,185	902	36,061	227,337	10,241	9,759	4,656	2,354		140	4,585	7,405
Jacksonville, Fla	8,825	17,258	4,308	13,286			5,344	3,786		20		20				
Jersey City, N. J	45,022	65,179	45,022	65,179					140,992	143,092	140,992	143,092				
Kansas City, Mo	212,344	228,248	158,973	174,578	6,548	7,709	50,022	51,064	143,735	163,169	87,875	129,725	24,069	14,741	46,620	33,811
Knoxville, Tenn	2,062	1,956	1,781	400		64	282	1,556	4	36	4	36				
LaFayette, Ind	8,168	18,890	3,635	4,012	496	579	4,537	14,878	345	258	94	99	16	36	254	159
Lancaster, Pa	8,078	6,209	2,977	2,489			5,101	3,800	1,354	493	7	94			1,347	399
Logansport, Ind	1,630	2,865	198	51	19	35	1,267	2,814	95	118	2	6			95	112
Louisville, Ky	34,177	36,104	21,941	20,748	1,964	578	12,236	15,356	705	748	705	362				386
Marion, Ohio	5,565	11,082	2,584	698	269	66	2,979	10,385	723	1,376	104	21	88	24	557	1,302
Memphis, Tenn	700	1,287	568		116		116	1,168					3		3	
Milwaukee, Wis	47,026	57,726	46,866	56,455			314	1,271	2,524	2,415	2,292	2,295			232	120
Montgomery, Ala	26,550	16,160	400	284	663	329	25,672	16,276		685		7		10		639
Moultrie, Ga	9,985	10,859	7,709	8,459	286		2,276	2,400								
Nashvile, Tenn	48,155	41,424	12,625	9,394		18	35,530	32,028	689	399	654	399			35	
Nebraska City, Nebr	32,785	41,542	21,633	31,259			11,756	11,076								
New Brighton, Minn		60						60	9,084	1,040			3,331	750	3,331	1,040
New Orleans, La	5,799	9,007	5,815	5,875		411	254	1,576	236	215	149	67		200	63	216
New York, N. Y	94,148	83,695	94,148	83,695					27,981	19,034	27,981	19,034				
Ogden, Utah	38,788	26,919	6,551	6,893	100	129	32,237	20,026	38,379	10,726	991	1,318	25,586	5,360	37,388	9,408
Oklahoma, Okla	32,171	25,417	27,385	21,351		774	4,329	3,989	553	844	309	284	352		357	52
Omaha, Nebr	278,182	289,341	141,014	230,061		798	133,917	59,280	202,555	188,115	102,633	151,154	14,475	8,377	98,962	36,961
Pasco, Wash	122	264					122	264	3,008	3,879					3,008	3,879
Peoria, Ill	48,415	47,200	14,319	14,166	330	94	34,541	33,034	223	183	203	183	8		8	
Philadelphia, Pa	42,904	47,994	39,772	44,842			3,132	3,152	36,192	41,710	36,192	40,535				1,175
Pittsburgh, Pa	270,813	251,448	48,921	54,643			221,892	196,730	106,636	97,430	9,198	11,093			97,438	85,634
Portland, Oreg	21,691	16,018	17,882	11,138	804	728	3,414	3,863	17,210	14,626	7,211	7,115	340	160	9,668	6,781
Pueblo, Colo	1,112	782				141	952	782	11,291	45,990				3	11,562	46,015
Richmond, Va	25,816	29,306	25,230	29,164	59		586	142	212	671	212	634				37
St. Joseph, Mo	186,098	174,461	148,347	136,454	326	453	37,835	37,558	78,962	91,456	62,181	76,026	9,939	4,790	16,707	12,544
St. Paul, Minn	263,421	263,398	186,030	210,473	3,644	11,081	75,050	57,507	60,238	49,085	32,430	23,503	1,899	3,954	26,857	25,529
Salt Lake City, Utah	8,496	5,528	4,928	2,531		373	3,968	4,351	28,006	30,355	2,480	4,329	6,051	2,038	27,346	30,422
San Antonio, Tex	6,737	6,563	3,958	3,536	128	591	2,779	3,027	7,033	2,970	257	34		402	6,716	2,936
Seattle, Wash	20,007	21,756	20,007	21,581		83		175	6,564	5,684	6,564	5,684				
Sioux City, Iowa	181,681	190,694	87,947	121,326	650	2,337	94,089	70,635	28,446	27,228	22,147	22,029	1,320	1,340	6,225	5,754
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	49,777	30,066	16,774	5,067	305	120	32,848	26,046	8	238	8	151			4	76
Spokane, Wash	5,471	4,195	4,044	3,189	598	505	1,339	954	1,217	1,396	953	1,240	228	153	228	153
Tacoma, Wash	7,995	5,576	7,979	5,619					3,672	3,988	4,552	3,843				2
Toledo, Ohio	8,421	19,083	1,111	8,863		241	7,422	10,220	2,438	3,322	254	25	123		1,921	3,383
Washington, D. C	12,717	10,589	12,429	10,333			288	256	2,011	2,200	2,011	2,072				128
Wichita, Kans	42,893	23,779	39,995	23,099	897	680	2,898	680	6,295	965	101	568	3,302	16	6,194	397
Billings, Mont	(2)	159	(2)	97	(2)		(2)	62	(2)	915	(2)	78	(2)		(2)	837
Total	4,277,870	4,700,096	2,483,507	3,032,233	27,032	43,296	1,786,641	1,666,037	1,834,696	1,791,548	925,436	1,100,784	182,961	88,151	887,633	687,344
Increase or decrease	−422,226		−548,726		−16,264		120,604		43,148		−175,348		94,810		200,289	
Per cent	−9.0		−18.1		−37.6		7.2		2.4		−15.9		107.6		29.1	
January average, 5 years, 1917–1921	5,068,896		3,425,659		52,336		1,629,902		1,586,157		935,085		176,361		649,102	
Increase or decrease	−790,936		−942,152		−25,304		156,739		248,539		−9,649		6,600		238,531	
Per cent	−15.6		−27.5		−48.3		9.6		15.7		−1.0		3.7		36.7	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.

[2] Stockyards not in operation.

463,504 Purebred Sheep on Farms.

Out of a total of 35,033,516 sheep on farms in the United States on Jan. 1, 1920, 463,504, or 1.3%, were classed as purebred, according to the returns of the Fourteenth Decennial Census.

The States reporting the largest percentages of purebred sheep were as follows: New Jersey, 10.7%; Connecticut, 7.8%; Massachusetts, 6.6%; Vermont, 4.8%; Rhode Island, 3.4%; New York, 3.2%; and Pennsylvania, 3.1%. On the other hand, the largest numbers of purebred sheep were reported in the following States: Idaho, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, California, Montana, Michigan, Iowa, and New York.

RECENT SURVEY SHOWS 1,300 WAREHOUSES IN COUNTRY TO CONTAIN 543,573,000 CUBIC FEET OF REFRIGERATED SPACE

The Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, has just completed a survey to determine the space under refrigeration in the cold-storage warehouses and packing-house plants which furnish the information for the monthly cold-storage reports.

The following two tabulations show the space segregated according to classes of business and also segregated as to the location of the establishments. The tabulation shows approximately 1,300 warehouses throughout the United States with a total refrigerated space of 543,573,000 cu. ft. The preceding survey, which was made on Apr. 1, 1920, showed 496,960,000 cu. ft. Nearly 50% of the space is used by packing houses and more than 35% by public cold storages.

The public cold storages in New York State contain 46,853,000 cu. ft. Illinois ranks second, with 40,424,000 cu. ft. Illinois, however, ranks first in refrigerated space in packing houses.

Approximately 71% of the refrigerated space is held at temperatures of from 30° to 44° Fahrenheit, and less than 23% is held at freezing temperatures.

More detailed information concerning the refrigerated space of cold storages and packing houses will be furnished upon request.

Class of business.	Number of warehouses.	Space held at temperatures of—				Total space.
		10° and below.	11° to 29°, inclusive.	30° to 44°, inclusive.	45° and above.	
Public cold storage	341	42,673,000	20,963,000	125,547,000	4,595,000	193,778,000
Private cold storage	279	2,187,000	4,489,000	10,023,000	957,000	17,656,000
Combined public and private cold storage	219	4,951,000	5,751,000	27,600,000	1,096,000	39,398,000
Packing house	437	15,415,000	18,173,000	198,116,000	24,795,000	256,499,000
Packing house doing public cold-storage business	26	2,020,000	5,816,000	25,748,000	1,658,000	36,242,000
Total	1,302	67,246,000	55,192,000	388,034,000	33,101,000	543,573,000

States.	Number of warehouses.	Space held at temperatures of—				Total space.
		10° and below.	11° to 29°, inclusive.	30° to 44°, inclusive.	45° and above.	
Alabama	6	11,000	119,000	954,000	25,000	1,109,000
California	63	894,000	1,870,000	12,276,000	158,000	15,198,000
Colorado	18	437,000	710,000	3,906,000	498,000	5,551,000
Connecticut	6	250,000	318,000	913,000	.....	1,481,000
District of Columbia	3	150,000	150,000	1,802,000	.....	2,102,000
Georgia	17	55,000	352,000	2,004,000	13,000	2,424,000
Illinois	94	24,277,000	13,523,000	81,001,000	8,825,000	127,626,000
Indiana	45	512,000	857,000	11,429,000	695,000	13,493,000
Iowa	43	1,192,000	2,488,000	17,384,000	1,482,000	22,546,000
Kansas	34	1,572,000	3,501,000	30,179,000	4,806,000	40,058,000
Kentucky	17	362,000	184,000	3,629,000	349,000	4,524,000
Louisiana	7	100,000	7,000	1,667,000	30,000	1,804,000
Maine	11	473,000	422,000	847,000	3,000	1,745,000
Maryland	21	408,000	183,000	3,355,000	586,000	4,532,000
Massachusetts	48	7,691,000	2,146,000	14,131,000	719,000	24,687,000
Michigan	28	574,000	569,000	4,771,000	289,000	6,203,000
Minnesota	23	2,264,000	2,309,000	12,084,000	1,639,000	18,296,000
Missouri	51	1,986,000	2,103,000	22,024,000	616,000	26,729,000
Nebraska	25	3,211,000	895,000	20,366,000	2,126,000	26,598,000
New Jersey	33	3,360,000	1,410,000	8,051,000	362,000	13,213,000
New York	171	9,554,000	8,228,000	48,226,000	1,642,000	67,650,000
Ohio	92	1,992,000	1,206,000	16,893,000	438,000	20,529,000
Oklahoma	13	489,000	1,649,000	4,800,000	1,020,000	7,958,000
Oregon	28	244,000	824,000	2,197,000	180,000	3,445,000
Pennsylvania	102	1,790,000	2,037,000	15,264,000	425,000	19,516,000
Rhode Island	5	530,000	250,000	768,000	154,000	1,702,000
South Dakota	8	86,000	127,000	1,424,000	53,000	1,690,000
Tennessee	15	390,000	47,000	3,298,000	5,000	3,740,000
Texas	45	453,000	1,635,000	9,190,000	1,488,000	12,766,000
Utah	6	113,000	55,000	1,048,000	.....	1,216,000
Virginia	28	271,000	835,000	7,281,000	170,000	8,557,000
Washington	46	856,000	2,270,000	9,012,000	1,701,000	13,839,000
West Virginia	14	7,000	6,000	2,603,000	2,136,000	4,752,000
Wisconsin	69	437,000	854,000	10,175,000	340,000	11,806,000
All other States	67	255,000	1,023,000	3,082,000	128,000	4,488,000
Total	1,302	67,246,000	55,192,000	388,034,000	33,101,000	543,573,000

JANUARY MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	8,785	8,523	25,816	24,069	9,022	9,496
Cows.....do....	6,602	9,741	3,368	6,161	2,523	4,222
Bulls.....do....	297	426	719	651	391	359
Veal.....do....	3,084	1,673	32,866	29,553	5,930	7,219
Hogs.....do....	262	64	695	972	217	10
Lamb.....do....	39,667	43,191	67,603	84,370	30,295	27,567
Mutton.....do....	2,715	5,474	20,192	42,632	6,100	12,849
Goat.....do....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Pork cuts.....pounds..	1,109,781	1,726,054	3,680,603	3,580,278	2,744,866	2,386,966
Beef cuts.....do....	.....	54,405	393,604	622,888	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	6,117	7,207	39,769	42,523	8,939	8,564
Calves.....do....	7,230	7,619	44,181	42,480	4,980	4,448
Hogs.....do....	80,612	82,956	210,615	246,803	77,187	84,469
Sheep.....do....	26,299	30,235	169,744	166,870	21,226	25,484
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do....	36	179	304	79	1,045	946
Calves.....do....	851	836	11,142	13,291	2,451	1,439
Hogs.....do....	6,674	6,349	570	900	1,008	2,085
Sheep.....do....	.....	2	599	777	5,929	5,820

New Zealand Ranks High as Exporter of Butter and Cheese.

New Zealand's exports of butter jumped from 30,334,000 lbs. during the seasonal year ending July 30, 1920, to 71,531,000 lbs. during the seasonal year ending July 30, 1921. New Zealand's exports of cheese approximated 161,000,000 lbs. for each of these two seasonal years, thus maintaining New Zealand's rank as the largest cheese-exportung country in the world.

The United States imported 702,636 lbs. of butter from New Zealand in 1921 and 645,459 lbs. in 1920. The price levels of this butter on the New York City market since September, 1921, have been higher than the price levels of comparable grades of New Zealand butter on the London market.

The seasonal trend of production and marketing of butter in New Zealand is exactly the opposite of that of the United States, thus making it possible to place exports of New Zealand butter on the markets of the United States during the period when the movement of domestic cold-storage butter is greatest and when the price levels are above the average for the year.

Because of the good pasturage in New Zealand since Aug. 1, 1921, the new season's output of butter has already shown a substantial increase over that for the same period of last season. The proportionate production of butter and cheese in New Zealand may be changed from time to time to meet the shifting conditions of supply and demand, as most of the large factories are equipped for the manufacture of either butter or cheese.

Canadian Margarine Production Declines.

Between Apr. 1 and Oct. 31, 1921, there was manufactured in Canada 1,017,158 lbs. of oleomargarine compared with 4,007,497 lbs. during the same period in 1920. Including the month of November, 1921, the production totaled 1,237,385 lbs. Imports of oleomargarine into Canada for the period Apr. 1 to Nov. 30, 1921, were 946,844 lbs. compared with 3,290,028 lbs. for the same period during 1920, and 3,827,521 lbs. for the corresponding months of 1919.

On the basis of 8,500,000 population, the per capita consumption for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1920, was 1.86 lbs. and for 1921 it was 1.25 lbs., showing a decline of 0.61 lb. per capita.

At present there are only four establishments manufacturing oleomargarine in Canada. They have been in operation since the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine became legal in December, 1917. The quantity of oleomargarine manufactured and imported into Canada since Dec. 1, 1917, is given in the tabulation below:

	Manufactured.	Imported.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Dec. 1, 1917 to Mar. 31, 1919	10,483,179	2,262,514
Year ending Mar. 31, 1920	8,450,902	4,217,916
Year ending Mar. 31, 1921	6,224,422	6,497,031
Apr. 1 to Nov. 30, 1921	1,237,385	946,844

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Feb. 11 amounted to 1,905 bales, weighing 359,880 lbs., valued at $63,232. Imports of wool through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 2,054,384 lbs., having a valuation of $494,792. In addition there were received through the port of Boston 369,044 lbs. of mohair, valued at $64,893.

Dairy and Poultry

CHICAGO RELATIVELY HIGHEST BUTTER MARKET DURING WEEK.

Eastern Markets Unsettled by Increased Receipts—Fair Movement into Consumption Channels.

Unsettled conditions, with markets unbalanced and working at cross purposes, featured butter markets during the week ending Feb. 11. All markets opened unsettled with the price tendency on the eastern markets lower while at Chicago it was higher. As a result prices at Chicago all week were relatively the highest.

At New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, accumulations were carried over, and all week trading was hardly active enough to prevent further accumulations. Practically the only sustaining influence was the firm position of the Chicago market where supplies were barely sufficient to satisfy buyers' demands and where sellers at times found it necessary to reduce customers' orders in order to give some to each buyer.

HEAVIER RECEIPTS IN EAST.

Eastern markets had a bearish influence on Chicago corresponding to the steadying effect of Chicago on the East. Among the more important factors contributing to this difference between the markets were the heavier receipts at New York and further arrivals of foreign butter.

Domestic receipts at the four cities during the week were 1,705 tubs heavier than the previous week. They were about the same at Chicago, and at New York the increase amounted to approximately 4,000 tubs. Besides this New York reported the arrival of 1,300 boxes of Australian butter by rail from the West. About 5,000 boxes from Argentina were also expected. This increase in arrival of fresh goods was hard to absorb, especially when many buyers are still using storage butter.

MARKET STEADIER TOWARD CLOSE.

At the close of the week the markets appeared to be working toward a more normal position. This is only natural since the market relatively highest draws the most butter from shippers and the one lowest develops the best demand. New York gradually became firmer and Chicago, while probably no weaker, was restrained from advancing to higher levels.

Considering all markets generally for the week there was a fair movement of receipts into consuming channels. Due to poor quality because of winter conditions fine butter was scarce and was well cleaned up. Medium and undergrades were in more liberal supply and somewhat in excess of the demand but the accumulations were not large. There was a fair demand for storage goods and storage prices were held about steady all week. The average daily net withdrawals during the week amounted to about 500,000 lbs. and the storage shortage under last year was increased to about 3,000,000 lbs.

Fresh centralized cars, especially at Chicago, were scarce and closely cleaned up. Storage cars, though in liberal supply, found a better demand. New York reported a fair demand for the small amount of Danish left at 33½¢–38¢, depending on quality. Late cables quoted Danish as low as 31¢ c. i. f., but little, if any, has been purchased. Argentine found only a slight demand at 30¢–31¢ and Australian at 34¢–36¢. Stocks of New Zealand and Australian butter are reported quite large.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	36½	36	36	36½	38
Tuesday	37	36½	36	36½	42¼
Wednesday	37	37	36½	36½	43
Thursday	37	37½	36½	36½	43¼
Friday	37½	37	37	36½	43¼
Saturday	37½	36½	37	36½	42¾
Average for week	37.08	36.75	36.50	36.50	42.08
Previous week	37.92	36.83	37.25	37.60	36.58
Corresponding week last year	43.40	43.75	43.90	43.80	40.35

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20–20½	20 –20½	20–21	23	.....
Tuesday	20–20½	20½–21	20–21	23½	21
Wednesday	20–20½	20½–21	20–21	23½	20¼
Thursday	20–20½	20½–21	20–21	23½	20¼
Friday	20–20½	20½–21	20–21	23¾	20¼
Saturday	20–20½	20½–21	20–21	23¾	20
Average for week	20.25	20.66	20.50	23.50	20.30
Previous week	20.25	20.13	21.00	23.17	20.00
Corresponding week last year	27.75	24.65	24.75	23.65	24.40

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	34½	Friday	34½
Tuesday	34½	Saturday	34
Wednesday	34½		
Thursday	35	Average	34.50

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Feb. 11.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,083,505	9,873,068	6,901,382
Receipts since Jan. 1	58,362,267	48,278,762	43,558,361
Put into cold storage	524,959	813,287	708,120
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,181,695	2,603,333	2,184,078
Change during week	−2,656,736	−1,790,046	−1,475,958
Total holdings	21,413,940	24,070,676	25,392,529
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,032,955	2,588,276	2,523,873
Receipts since Jan. 1	15,442,426	12,409,471	16,665,327
Put into cold storage	114,563	280,198	232,066
Withdrawn from cold storage	794,771	886,652	726,159
Change during week	−680,208	−606,454	−494,093
Total holdings	7,660,382	8,340,590	9,349,889
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	4,455,551	4,435,138	3,738,428
Receipts since Jan. 1	30,277,557	25,822,006	30,217,284
Put into cold storage	1,042,124	1,229,029	1,481,640
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,891,017	2,794,384	2,412,927
Change during week	−1,848,893	−1,565,355	−931,287
Total holdings	70,127,884	71,976,777	61,577,675
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	181,163	247,956	275,376
Receipts since Jan. 1	1,151,061	969,898	1,110,210
Put into cold storage	1,409	4,919	6,249
Withdrawn from cold storage	44,875	69,629	5,922
Change during week	−43,466	−64,710	+327
Total holdings	39,124	82,590	15,095

Chile Renews Import Duty on Cattle.

Chile has reestablished customs decree No. 3734, which was prorogued for a number of years, imposing a duty of 36¢ a head on all cattle imported, effective from Jan. 1, 1922, reports the American consul at Antofagasta.

CHEESE MARKETS REMAIN FIRM UNDER ACTIVE BUYING INTEREST

Demand Active in Wholesale Distributing Markets and at Primary Points—Receipts Increasing.

At the close of the week ending Feb. 11 cheese markets occupied a fairly firm position. The demand was generally active in wholesale distributing markets throughout the week and was especially active in primary country markets. The relatively heavy trading at country points in Wisconsin occurred despite advances on the two Wisconsin cheese boards Monday, Feb. 4, averaging fully ½¢ on all styles except Square Prints, which had been relatively so high for several weeks that some accumulation had developed.

There are still some buyers, whose trade is ordinarily depended upon as a means of outlet by Wisconsin dealers, who have not been actively in the market lately, presumably for the reason that they are looking for lower prices. In some respects there may be grounds for such an analysis of the situation, for receipts have held up remarkably well and are as a matter of fact already showing increases at warehouse points.

SELLING CAMPAIGNS PUT ON.

However, active buying is actually taking place and some large distributors are putting on selling campaigns which ought to be more or less successful on account of the relatively lower prices at which cheese can now be sold as compared with last year. Furthermore, some of the increase in receipts is most likely due to some factories having changed from brick to American cheese. It is said that some Swiss and Limburger factories have changed to brick cheese manufacture and this accounts partly for the shift first mentioned. However, these factories will likely go back to the manufacture of the original products during the latter part of the spring at the latest unless unusual conditions develop.

MORE FRESH CHEESE USED.

Receipts of fresh cheese at distributing markets also registered an increase. Current demand is practically absorbing these receipts unless they contain noticeable quantities of medium and undergrade goods in which event they are moved with difficulty. In certain markets a slight demand for milk cheese is being taken care of by supplying fresh goods. For the most part distributing markets are still calling for held goods for local trade and the scarcity of fancy lots has resulted in firm prices. New York State held Flats have become so scarce in the New York City market that Wisconsin Daisies are being used to some extent although buyers accept the western product with reluctance.

The preliminary cold storage report for Feb. 1 which was released during the week shows that storage holdings in the entire country amounted to 21,480,000 lbs. The holdings on Feb. 1 last year were 25,000,000 lbs.

New York City Fair Market for Endive.

The average prices of endive in New York City this season ranged on Feb. 1 from about $3–$3.25 per sugar barrel on stock from Louisiana and about $2–$2.50 per lettuce crate on stock from California.

Endive is in season generally from the latter part of November to the first part of April. New York City usually offers a fair market for endive.

Fruits and Vegetables

PRICES FOR MANY LINES SHOW LOSSES; SHIPMENTS INCREASE

Tomato Shipments from Florida New Market Feature—Potato Stocks on January 1 Estimated.

Florida tomatoes are the new feature on the market. Carlot shipments have already filled 111 cars, of which 58 were forwarded last week. Heavy gains were made in the shipments of southern cabbage, celery and mixed vegetables. Onion movement was considerably lighter. Of 11 principal fruits and vegetables, 7,536 carloads moved during the week ending Feb. 11, or 500 more than the preceding week.

Total shipments to date of these 11 products are 329,049 cars which is 9,000 less than to the corresponding time last season. Marked declines occurred in prices of celery and further losses in cabbage markets. Onions are in little demand; potato markets irregular.

POTATO RESERVES ESTIMATED.

Potatoes.—The estimated stocks of potatoes on hand Jan. 1 were 141,042,000 bus., equivalent to 235,070 cars of 600 bus. each. The estimated stock in 13 leading late shipping States, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kentucky, Colorado, is 167,789 cars compared with 162,866 a year ago. These States on an average the past four seasons have shipped a little less than one-third of their January stock by the end of the season. The 13 States have usually shipped about nine-tenths of the total shipments of old potatoes after Jan. 1. Between Jan. 1 and Feb. 11 they shipped a total of 17,543.

The volume of late potato shipments held nearly steady during the week ending Feb. 11th, 3,372 cars having moved, one-third of which were from then North Central area. Maine had the heaviest shipments, 732 cars; New York and Colorado each forwarded over 300 cars. It will require only 24,000 additional carloads from leading late potato States to equal the total shipments of the 1920-21 season.

Haulings in most sections are light and price levels generally 75¢ higher than those of last February. Sacked Round Whites closed 7¢ weaker f. o. b. western New York at $1.88-$1.92 per 100 lbs., city markets ranging $2.15-$2.35. Michigan shipping points also weakened a little, but the Wisconsin f. o. b. market was nearly steady at $1.65-$1.70. Chicago arrivals were much lighter, making the carlot market firm, final sales bringing $1.70-$2; Idaho Rurals advanced to $2.25. Although Maine Green-Mountains held steady in Aroostook County, New York City sales declined about 20¢ closing at $2.20-$2.35.

Cabbage.—In only two leading markets were there definite advances in cabbage prices; New York Danish type rose to $48 per ton in Philadelphia, closing at $40-$42; Texas stock closed at $40-$45 in St. Louis, compared with opening price of $40. All other principal consuming centers were dull and weak, showing declines of $3-$10 per ton. Arrivals in New York City were only half the volume of the preceding week. Latest sales of New York cabbage brought $35-$40; Northern Danish in Chicago closed at $30-$35 while Texas flat type ranged $45-$50. Sales of Florida Wakefield cabbage in 1½ bu. hampers weakened to $1-$1.50.

The ruling f. o. b. price in western New York has been $30-$32 per ton and the San Benito, Tex., market held steady at $15. General carlot movement of cabbage increased 43% compared with the previous week, filling 926 cars of which 365 were from Texas, 220 from Florida, and 210 from New York. During the corresponding period last year, Texas shipped only 42 cars and Florida only 107. This emphasizes the fact that the movement of new cabbage this year has been more than twice as heavy as in 1921.

CITY APPLE MARKETS FIRM.

Apples.—Apple shipments increased slightly from both barrel and box areas. Prices tended to remain at fairly high levels, barreled stock being $3 above the range prevailing at this time last season. Total carlot shipments for the week were 1,236, of which two-thirds were boxed apples. The box movement this season to date is nearly 50,000 cars compared with 31,000 to Feb. 11, 1921. Barreled stock has moved in only 40% of the volume of last season. New York Baldwins, A-2½ in., showed no change in the Rochester shipping section; city markets ranged $7.50-$8.50. Various varieties of Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed apples sold at $2.75-$3.50, Spitzenburgs reaching $4 in New York City. Ruling price for Extra Fancy Winesaps in Wenatchee district was $2.25-$2.50 f. o. b.

Onions.—There was very little activity in the onion markets last week. Carlot receipts were lighter in most cities except Chicago, and a decline of 25¢ per 100 lbs. occurred in a few leading centers. Shipments from New York were only half as numerous as during the preceding week; movement from Ohio also was lighter. Total shipments for the week were 254 cars, a decrease of 20%. Carlot movement at the same time last season was nearly twice as heavy. Shipping points in Massachusetts quoted $8 per sack of 100 lbs. compared with $8.25-$8.50 f. o. b. a week ago. Eastern markets closed weak, ranging $7.75-$8.25. Middle western stock, however, was firm at $8.25. In Chicago, middle western yellow Globes advanced and then weakened to $6.75-$7.25. Red varieties ruled $8.50-$8.75 in St. Louis and Kansas City. Supplies of California stock are light. Australian Browns ranging $7-$7.50 in Chicago.

Celery.—With a 50% increase in Florida celery shipments last week, prices started downward in all leading markets; 318 carloads came from Florida and 17 cars from California. F. o. b. cash track sales at Sanford, Fla., declined from $2.75 to $2.35-$2.50 per 10-in. crate. City sales showed losses of 50¢ or more, the closing range being $3-$3.75 except in New York and Chicago where top prices were $4.25-$4.50. Present prices are about $1 higher than those of last February. California Golden Heart celery sold at $9-$10 per crate in the Middle West.

Sweet potatoes.—Sweet-potato shipments were 392 cars, slightly heavier than the week previous. The season's shipments to date were over 14,000 cars or nearly the same as for last season to same date. Markets were steady to firm for eastern stock but slightly weaker for southern stock. New Jersey yellow varieties advanced 25¢ in Chicago to $2.50-$2.75 per bu. hamper. Delaware and Maryland stock held steady at $1.75-$2.25. Tennessee Nancy Halls were weaker in Chicago at $1.05-$1.15 and ranged $1.25-$1.50 in other middle western markets.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Jobbing Range

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

Market.	Carloads received	This season. Feb. 13.	This season. Feb. 6.	One year ago.
New York	362	$2.05-2.15	$2.35	$1.35-1.50
Boston	190	2.15	2.15-2.25	1.35-1.50
Philadelphia	149	2.15-2.35	2.25-2.35	1.15-1.20
Pittsburgh	134	2.20	2.15-2.20	1.50
Cincinnati	45	2.00-2.10	2.15	1.35-1.45
Chicago	296	[2] 1.70-2.00	[2] 1.65-1.80	1.00-1.10
St. Louis	48	[3] 1.75	1.90-2.00	1.25
Kansas City	138	[2 3] 2.00	[2 3] 1.90	[2 3] 1.50

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties—Bushel Hamper.

New York	45	$2.00-2.25	$2.00-2.25	$1.75-1.90
Boston	7	1.90-2.00	2.00	1.75-2.00
Philadelphia	13	1.90-2.00	1.60	1.50
Pittsburgh	40	2.10-2.25	2.00-2.25	1.40-1.65
Cincinnati	14	[4] 1.15	[4] 1.20-1.25	[4] 1.90
Chicago	35	[4] 1.25-1.40	[4] 1.35-1.40	[4] 1.90-2.00
St. Louis	4	[4] 1.00-1.15	[4] 1.15-1.25	[4] 1.75-1.85
Kansas City	6	[4] 1.25	[4] 1.20-1.25	[4] 1.50-1.65

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes—per 100-lb. sack.

New York	53	$8.00-8.25	$8.00-8.25	$0.75-1.00
Boston	22	8.25	8.50	1.00-1.25
Philadelphia	17	7.75-8.00	8.00	1.00-1.10
Pittsburgh	14	8.00	8.00-8.25	.90-1.00
Cincinnati	3	8.50	.....	1.10-1.15
Chicago	32	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.00	.90-1.25
St. Louis	15	[5] 8.50-8.75	8.50	.85-1.00
Kansas City	11	8.00	[5] 8.00	1.00-1.25

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type—per ton bulk.

New York	63	$38.00-40.00	$40.00-45.00	$12.00-15.00
Boston	28	[5] 2.75-3.00	[6] 3.00	[6] 1.25-1.40
Philadelphia	63	40.00-42.00	35.00-40.00	15.00-17.00
Pittsburgh	31	36.00-37.00	45.00-48.00	13.00-15.00
Cincinnati	24	35.00-40.00	45.00-50.00	20.00-22.00
Chicago	71	30.00-35.00	36.00-42.00	16.00-17.00
St. Louis	39	40.00-45.00	.....	25.00
Kansas City	14	[7] 2.00	[7] 2.50-2.75	[7] 1.00-1.25

CELERY, Florida Golden Self-Blanching—10-inch crate.

New York	46	$1.25-4.50	$4.50-4.75	$3.50-3.75
Boston	14	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.50	3.00-3.25
Philadelphia	37	3.25-3.50	4.50-4.75	2.50-2.75
Pittsburgh	19	3.00-3.50	4.00-4.50	3.25-3.50
Cincinnati	9	3.75	4.00	2.50-2.75
Chicago	25	3.75-4.25	4.25	2.90-3.00
St. Louis	9	3.50	4.25	2.75-3.25
Kansas City	10	[8] 9.00	.....	[3] 6.00-6.50

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½-inch—barrels.

New York	71	$7.25-7.50	$7.75-8.00	$4.25-4.50
Boston	3	8.00-8.25	7.50-8.00	4.50-5.00
Philadelphia	21	8.00	7.75-8.00	4.50
Pittsburgh	57	7.25-7.75	7.50-8.00	4.75-5.00
Cincinnati	20	7.75-8.00	7.50-7.75	4.50-4.75
Chicago	11	8.00-8.50	7.50-8.25	4.75-5.25

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—boxes.

New York	143	$3.25-3.50	$3.40-3.75	$3.50-4.50
Boston	21	.....	[9] 2.35-3.95	4.00-4.50
Philadelphia	36	3.35	3.00-3.50	.....
Pittsburgh	36	2.50-2.75	.....	[10] 3.50-4.00
Chicago	33	3.00-3.50	2.50-3.00	3.00-3.50
St. Louis	15	3.25	.....	.....
Kansas City	17	2.75	.....	3.50-4.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.88-1.92	$1.95-1.98	$1.00-1.10
Presque Isle, Me.	[7] 1.45	[7] 1.56	[7] .80- .85
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.60-1.65	1.65-1.70	.95- .95
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.55-1.60	1.55-1.60	.90
Waupaca, Wis.	1.65-1.70	1.55-1.75	.85- .90
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[11] 1.05	[11] 0.90-1.00	[11] .50
Greeley, Colo.	[11] 1.10	[11] 1.00	.60- .65
ONIONS (100-lb. sack).			
Massachusetts Pts.	8.00	8.25	.....
CABBAGE (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	30.00-32.00	30.00-32.00	8.00-9.00
San Benito, Tex.	15.00	15.00-17.00	.....
CELERY (10-in crate)			
Sanford, Fla.	2.50-2.75	2.75-3.00	1.75
APPLES (barrels).			
Rochester, N. Y.	[12] 7.00-7.25	[12] 7.00-7.25	4.00-4.25
APPLES (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.	2.35-2.50	2.35	2.25

[1] Week ending Feb. 13, 1922.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Red River Ohios.
[4] Southwestern Nancy Halls.
[5] Red varieties.
[6] Barrels
[7] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[8] California Golden Hearts.
[9] Extra Fancy Winesaps, auction.
[10] Extra Fancy Spitzenburgs.
[11] Wagonloads, cash to growers.
[12] Wire orders.

SHIPMENTS OF CABBAGE FROM TEXAS MAY EXCEED 3,000 CARS

Unusually Large Movement During January—Crop Greatly Curtailed by Aphis Infestation

The cabbage movement from the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas during January this year was three times as large as in any previous January, 620 cars being moved during the month. This season's shipments to Feb. 11 totaled 1,141 cars compared with 301 cars on Feb. 11, 1921.

This year's acreage is considerably larger than in 1921 but the tonnage per acre developed so far has been lighter on account of several months of unusually hot, dry weather. Slow growth resulting from weather conditions is given as the chief reason for a general infestation of aphis which is regarded as the most serious ever experienced in the Valley and which probably will cut the crop of marketable cabbage 40%–50%.

A decided peak in the movement from the Valley usually occurs in March or April, but the shippers expect a comparatively even movement this year as the result of regular transplanting. The probable total for the season is placed between 3,000 and 3,500 cars, barring a repetition of last year's market conditions which caused half of the stock to be left in the fields.

SHIPMENTS GRADED AS NO. 2.

Practically all of the cabbage is of the Domestic flat type and goes out in bulk, though lettuce and cabbage crates are being used for some orders. Little attention is being given to grading. Shipping point inspectors are marking all shipments No. 2, with the notation of the quantity of No. 1 heads, generally placed from 40%–70%. Disqualifying items are 20%–40% of heads too soft for No. 1 grade, and 10%–30% damaged by worms or aphis. Besides straight cars of cabbage, 25–30 cars a week are being loaded with mixed vegetables, including cabbage, beets, carrots, lettuce, spinach, and cauliflower and these are shipped mostly to other points in Texas. Hot weather caused the failure of most of the lettuce crop.

Shipping point sales, "f. o. b. usual terms," ranged from $50 down to $40 in December, but dropped to $28 the first of the year and to $12.50 by Feb. 15. In an effort to maintain the price in the face of the severe weather and weak markets in the North, shippers rolled a third of their cars unsold after the middle of February, making diversions from Houston. Cold and rainy weather after Jan. 20 made cutting and hauling light and aided in the attempt to give the markets a chance to clean up supplies on hand.

Florida Strawberry Acreage Less.

Early sales of strawberries in southern Florida netted growers around 50¢ per qt., but prices declined to 35¢ during the first week in January. Acreage in four counties is estimated at 1,765 acres, a decrease of over 300 acres compared with a year ago. About one-half the decrease is in Hillsborough County.

Dry weather set back the planting time and prevented the putting out of a much larger acreage in some localities. A frost early in January injured some of the blooms and will result in some decrease of supply from the Plant City section early in February. Shipments from the Plant City section last season were 1,347,581 qts., for which over $470,000 was received.

Average yield of potatoes in Maine this season was estimated at 288 bus. per acre compared with the 10-year average of 203 bus.

ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, AND FARM VALUE OF COMMERCIAL CABBAGE, 1921.

	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Production.	Price per ton.	Value.
EARLY.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		
California	7,129	7.0	49,903	$13.84	$690,658
Florida	5,267	6.0	31,602	35.41	1,119,027
Texas	11,210	4.0	44,840	7.21	323,296
Total	23,606	5.4	126,345	16.88	2,132,981
INTERMEDIATE.					
Alabama	1,000	7.0	7,000	27.76	194,320
Illinois	1,325	5.0	6,625	26.64	176,490
Iowa	575	5.0	2,875	37.19	106,921
Kentucky	350	6.0	2,100	21.99	46,179
Louisiana	1,585	6.4	10,144	13.42	136,132
Maryland	2,055	4.8	9,864	24.70	243,641
Mississippi	1,315	4.8	6,312	39.47	249,135
Missouri	700	8.0	5,600	44.79	250,824
New Jersey	4,220	6.5	27,430	18.65	511,570
South Carolina	3,425	9.7	33,222	24.00	797,328
Tennessee	655	6.1	3,996	64.80	258,941
Virginia [1]	3,195	10.0	31,950	36.72	1,173,204
Washington	920	8.0	7,360	44.27	325,827
Total	21,320	7.2	154,478	28.94	4,470,512
LATE.					
Colorado	3,995	11.7	46,742	24.55	1,147,516
Indiana	1,090	6.0	6,540	32.89	215,101
Michigan	1,365	6.5	8,872	22.73	201,661
Minnesota	2,521	5.0	12,605	22.50	283,612
New York	21,860	6.5	142,090	25.24	3,586,352
Ohio	2,168	6.0	13,008	28.35	368,777
Oregon	775	9.5	7,362	30.00	220,860
Pennsylvania	2,680	6.0	16,080	43.13	693,530
Virginia [2]	2,500	7.4	18,500	41.92	775,520
Wisconsin	10,155	6.0	60,930	23.61	1,438,557
Total	49,109	6.8	332,729	26.84	8,931,486
United States, total	94,035	6.5	613,552	25.32	15,534,979

[1] Eastern Shore and Norfolk section.
[2] Southwest section.

Australia Establishes Tentative Regulations Covering Exports of Fresh Fruit.

The Australian minister of trade and customs has recently published tentative regulations for the export of fresh fruit. The chief factor of the new regulations is the omission of the names "Extra Fancy," "Fancy," and "Choice," and the substitution of the terms "A Grade," "B Grade," and "C Grade." These regulations are open to revision where it can be shown that alterations will be of benefit. Australian exporting growers have been urged to study closely the regulations and to advise the minister of trade and customs of any suggested amendments.

Under the new grades all apples and pears for export to any country other than New Zealand must be packed in cases of specified dimensions in such a manner as to render them unlikely to damage during transit. The fruit, moreover, must be so packed that the outer layers or shown surfaces can be taken as a true indication of the average grade of the fruit throughout the package. All fruit intended for export will be deemed ungraded unless the packing is carried out in accordance with the conditions prescribed and unless it is described in accordance with grades A, B, and C.

The complete details of these new regulations as to methods of packing, sizes of cases, and specifications for grading will be sent to anyone upon request to the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates for F. W. A. No. 11121.

Hastings Section of Florida Expected to Have Good Potato Crop.

Planting of potatoes in the Hastings section of Florida is nearly completed, the greater part of the acreage having been put out between Jan. 10 and 25. At Federal Point, where planting begins in December, potatoes are growing well, and under favorable conditions cars will be moved by Mar. 20. Over the remainder of the Hastings section conditions have been favorable and the present outlook for a good crop is promising.

Planting of potatoes will continue to a late date in some of the other sections of Florida and while present indications point to a commercial planting of around 25,000 acres for the State, final figures may differ considerably from this estimate.

Device Aids in Sampling Seeds.

In obtaining samples of seed offered for sale or for which a purity or germination test is desired, an inexpensive handy device, known as a seed trier or sampler, facilitates the work considerably. A sample should represent accurately the bulk of the seed from which it is taken. During shipment, or even after standing for any length of time, the smaller and heavier seeds show a tendency to work downward in the bag, bin, or other container. Therefore, in drawing a representative sample from a bag it is advisable to insert the trier in the top, middle, and bottom of each bag or in multiples of 5 or 10 bags, if the lot is a large one. The successive samples that have been drawn should be mixed thoroughly so that a smaller composite sample may be obtained therefrom which will represent accurately the bulk of the seed sampled.

Before the World War Germany bought more American-grown timothy seed than any other European country.

ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION OF CABBAGE CONSUMED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF KRAUT, 1918–1921.

State.	Acreage.				Yield per acre.				Production.			
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Illinois	573	530	472	228	6.0	4.3	7.0	4.8	3,438	2,279	3,304	1,094
Indiana	1,182	388	355	.....	6.0	6.0	7.0	.....	7,092	2,328	2,485	.....
Iowa	455	282	142	.....	7.3	4.3	7.7	.....	3,322	1,213	1,093	.....
Michigan	2,719	1,128	1,591	644	6.6	5.7	8.0	6.5	17,945	6,430	12,008	4,186
Minnesota	896	328	366	362	6.4	6.2	4.9	5.0	5,734	2,034	1,793	1,810
New York	3,056	2,356	2,414	1,452	9.7	6.1	8.8	7.0	29,643	14,372	21,243	10,164
Ohio	2,608	1,179	1,544	756	6.0	5.6	7.5	8.3	15,648	6,602	11,580	6,275
Wisconsin	1,646	1,028	982	595	9.1	7.3	8.6	10.6	14,979	7,504	8,445	6,307
Colorado, Utah, Washington	1,305	336	290	75	12.0	11.0	12.2	10 1	15,699	3,711	3,562	758
All other	446	231	262	140	6.0	5.6	6.6	6.9	2,676	1,294	1,729	966
Total	14,886	7,786	8,328	4,252	7.8	6.1	8.1	7.4	116,176	47,767	67,242	31,560

STOCKS OF POTATOES ON HAND PLACED AT 141,042,000 BUSHELS.

Estimate as of January 1 Indicates Large Reserves Still in Late Shipping Sections.

The estimate of total potato stocks on hand Jan. 1 in all the States is 141,042,000 bus., compared with 145,286,000 a year ago. The greatest shortage is in the States which consume most of their crop, or do not ship heavily late in the season, and not in the leading late shipping States. Accordingly, the stock left in 13 important late shipping States is greater than last season and is equivalent to 167,789 cars of 600 bus. compared with 162,866 cars a year ago.

These 13 States contain about three-fourths of the stock on hand in average seasons. These States are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Colorado. They average about nine-tenths of the carlot shipments of potatoes after Jan. 1. It would be fair to anticipate that about nine-tenths of the late shipments this year will be made from these 13 States, and that only a few thousand cars are to be expected from other sections, including imports from Canada.

Of the principal late shipping States, some usually ship a much larger percentage of their crop or stock on hand than others. Those which have a dense consuming population use the greater part of the crop comparatively close to the farms. The table shows the production of the 13 late shipping States, shipments made before and after Jan. 1 in recent seasons with estimated stock on hand Jan. 1, and proportions of that stock that have been shipped after Jan. 1 in recent years.

As a rule, the early activity of short crop seasons is followed by a light movement in the closing months, owing to the gradual cleaning up of supplies. Thus in 1919-20, 15 principal late shipping states, including those mentioned and also Idaho and Washington, shipped 74,938 cars before Jan. 1, or about 20% of the estimated crop and 41,848 cars, or 11% of the estimated crop after Jan. 1. In full crop years the shipments before and after Jan. 1 are more nearly equal in volume. If this season follows the proportions of the preceding short crop season of 1919-20 and about 11% of the estimated crop is shipped after Jan. 1, there would be about 40,000 cars to move from these States from that date to the end of the season. However, the heavy shipments during January suggest a larger total. Shipments Jan. 1 to Feb. 11 were 17,543 cars, which is a heavy movement for midwinter.

The period of active movement of old stock varies according to the price and condition of the old stock offered and according to the relative earliness and price of new potatoes.

The markets have shown a somewhat reactionary tendency at country shipping points in recent weeks and midwestern shipping points have lost part of their gains since the low points in November. Eastern city markets have held comparatively firm above $2 per 100 lbs. The general average is not far from the average at the opening of the active main crop season in September and is 10c-25c above the lowest points the last of November. Except during the early part of the season, western and far western markets have been weaker than eastern. There was a hesitating tone throughout the first half of February, indicating that temporarily the markets had been more or less over supplied. Except for the heavy movement from Maine, which at times comprised one-third of the current supply, the carlot shipments would have been rather light. As it is, the average in recent weeks has been greater than for the corresponding weeks a year ago.

The table in the adjoining column gives production, stocks and shipments of Northern potatoes from 13 important late shipping States.

BRITISH APPLE MARKETS.

Week Ending Feb. 11, 1922.

Variety and grade.	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
Yellow Newtowns:			*Per box.*
Extra fancy	Washington.	Liverpool	$3.03-$3.25
Do	Oregon	do	3.25- 3.58
Do	do	Glasgow	3.03- 3.63
Fancy	Washington.	Liverpool	3.03- 3.25
Do	Oregon	do	3.11- 3.36
Do	do	Glasgow	2.82- 3.25
C grade	do	Liverpool	2.92- 3.25
Do	do	Glasgow	2.71- 3.14
Do	do	Hull	3.03- 3.30
All grades	do	London	3.03- 3.47
Winesaps:			
Extra fancy	do	Liverpool	3.03
Do	do	Glasgow	3.47- 4.12
Fancy	do	Liverpool	2.98- 3.25
Do	do	Glasgow	3.36- 3.79
Do	do	Hull	3.58
Do	do	Cardiff	3.57
All grades	do	London	3.03- 3.47
Stayman's Winesaps:			
Extra fancy	do	Liverpool	2.92- 3.14
Do	do	Glasgow	2.98- 3.25
Fancy	do	Liverpool	3.03
Spitzenburgs:			
Extra fancy	do	Glasgow	3.58- 4.01
All grades	do	London	3.03- 3.47
Rome Beautys:			
Extra fancy	do	Hull	3.14- 3.41
Do	do	Cardiff	3.03- 3.41
Fancy	do	Hull	3.14- 3.20
C grade	do	do	3.09- 3.14
Baldwins:			*Per bbl.*
All grades	New York.	Liverpool.	9.10- 9.53

[1] All conversions made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Feb. 11, when the shilling was worth about 21¾¢.

Commercial acreage of Bermuda onions in Texas is estimated at 12,178 acres, an increase of about one-fifth over the area harvested last season.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity	Week ending Feb. 11.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Feb 11.	Last season to Feb 11.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box area	812	517	731	49,898	30,949	36,297
Bbl. area	424	1,208	412	25,538	64,128	72,821
Cabbage:						
1921 season	341	364	374	28,747	31,418	33,124
1922 season	585	149	276	[1] 1,777	[1] 700	[1] 3,186
Cauliflower	74	96	90	2,575	2,664	3,825
Celery:						
1921 season	19	182	34	11,137	9,771	10,374
1922 season	318	251	211	[1] 754	[1] 756	[1] 4,175
Lettuce	403	471	436	5,785	5,942	18,258
Onions	254	428	324	19,034	25,065	28,215
Potatoes:						
Sweet	392	425	377	14,134	14,202	17,887
White	3,448	3,092	3,459	168,874	150,454	197,657
Spinach	138	129	125	1,589	1,547	4,705
Tomatoes	58	38	37	111	87	3,280
Vegetables, mixed	270	245	160	1,627	1,778	15,124
Total	7,536	7,595	7,046	329,049	338,005	411,567

[1] Not included in totals.

Production, Stocks and Shipments of Northern Potatoes.

State and season.	Total production.	Stocks on hand Jan. 1.	Car-lot shipments. Season.	Car-lot shipments. To Jan. 1.	Car-lot shipments. After Jan. 1.	Per cent of stock on hand shipped after Jan. 1.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	
Maine:						
1917-18	31,250	17,188	14,794	6,479	8,315	48.4
1918-19	37,333	20,160	19,026	7,929	11,097	55.0
1919-20	42,550	23,603	23,444	11,504	11,940	50.6
1920-21	36,285	19,956	17,817	6,911	10,906	54.7
1921-22	61,920	34,056		15,287		
4-yr. av.						52.2
New York:						
1917-18	63,334	36,733	10,110	5,534	4,576	12.5
1918-19	62,067	31,033	10,089	5,984	4,105	13.2
1919-20	56,316	27,032	12,817	7,271	5,546	20.5
1920-21	67,708	31,823	16,323	7,395	8,928	28.1
1921-22	56,650	24,190		11,374		
4-yr. av.						18.6
Pennsylvania:						
1917-18	49,220	21,165	3,727	2,273	1,454	6.9
1918-19	36,667	15,400	2,119	1,237	882	5.7
1919-20	39,000	11,700	3,742	2,656	1,086	9.3
1920-21	47,150	15,560	6,470	3,951	2,519	16.2
1921-22	35,976	12,088		2,233		
4-yr. av.						9.5
Ohio:						
1917-18	26,666	14,133	410	253	157	1.1
1918-19	8,400	7,176	137	83	54	0.8
1919-20	11,708	4,320	90	68	22	0.5
1920-21	19,333	4,060	141	122	19	0.5
1921-22	11,213	3,465		19		
4-yr. av.						0.7
Indiana:						
1917-18	14,106	6,630	58	32	26	0.4
1918-19	14,400	6,912	18	11	7	0.1
1919-20	5,280	1,425	4	2	2	0.1
1920-21	10,880	1,305	52	43	9	0.7
1921-22	5,950	1,945		6		
4-yr. av.						0.3
Illinois:						
1917-18	22,500	9,000	192	106	86	1.0
1918-19	19,200	6,528	232	125	107	1.6
1919-20	8,666	2,513	123	51	72	2.9
1920-21	13,216	1,586	95	61	34	2.2
1921-22	10,688	3,870		84		
4-yr. av.						1.9
Michigan:						
1917-18	59,850	34,713	9,431	3,870	5,561	16.0
1918-19	47,600	24,276	11,063	4,710	6,353	26.2
1919-20	45,000	15,750	9,016	5,491	3,525	22.4
1920-21	60,375	27,168	15,811	6,434	9,377	34.5
1921-22	45,333	21,352		5,850		
4-yr. av.						24.8
Wisconsin:						
1917-18	58,330	34,998	13,852	6,941	6,911	19.7
1918-19	55,733	28,423	20,655	11,541	9,114	32.1
1919-20	47,313	17,033	21,975	14,773	7,202	42.3
1920-21	55,440	26,611	18,661	7,747	10,914	41.0
1921-22	35,700	22,920		4,076		
4-yr. av.						33.8
Minnesota:						
1917-18	56,000	28,000	16,477	9,424	7,053	55.2
1918-19	54,600	22,932	23,515	14,786	8,729	38.1
1919-20	48,110	15,896	22,058	15,631	7,427	46.8
1920-21	52,635	19,475	23,231	15,261	7,970	40.9
1921-22	45,875	19,496		17,523		
4-yr. av.						45.3
North Dakota:						
1917-18	6,450	1,870	353	202	151	8.1
1918-19	15,180	6,375	2,530	1,476	1,054	16.5
1919-20	8,715	1,830	2,229	1,864	365	19.9
1920-21	10,928	2,185	1,846	1,230	616	28.2
1921-22	19,200	4,838		8,469		
4-yr. av.						18.2
Nebraska:						
1917-18	20,825	9,996	2,026	1,459	567	5.7
1918-19	17,343	6,416	3,823	2,596	1,227	19.1
1919-20	9,533	3,432	1,661	1,306	355	10.3
1920-21	14,025	3,926	3,072	2,156	916	23.3
1921-22	13,600	5,983		3,581		
4-yr. av.						14.6
Kentucky:						
1917-18	11,200	5,936	805	405	400	6.7
1918-19	9,375	4,875	758	198	560	11.5
1919-20	7,000	2,870	866	306	560	19.5
1920-21	9,405	2,726	1,132	782	350	12.8
1921-22	6,283	2,720		489		
4-yr. av.						12.6
Colorado:						
1917-18	21,333	12,800	12,462	6,237	6,225	48.6
1918-19	26,400	14,783	13,647	7,910	5,737	38.8
1919-20	14,758	5,608	8,810	7,038	1,772	31.6
1920-21	15,817	6,485	11,334	7,662	3,672	56.6
1921-22	18,450	10,866		8,261		
4-yr. av.						43.9
Total:						
1917-18	441,064	233,162	84,697	43,215	41,482	17.8
1918-19	419,298	195,289	107,614	58,586	49,028	25.1
1919-20	343,979	133,002	106,835	67,961	38,874	29.2
1920-21	413,197	162,866	115,985	59,765	56,230	34.5
1921-22	366,838	167,789		77,252		
4-yr. av.						26.7

STOCKS OF POTATOES ON JAN. 1.

[Quantities in thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

State and season.	Total production.	Stocks on Jan. 1.				Price per bushel.	
		Per cent of crop.	Quantity.	Per cent of stock held by—			
				Growers.	Dealers.	Dec. 1.	Mar. 1.
Maine:							
1919-20	25,530	55.0	14,042	78.0	22.0	$1.40	$2.00
1920-21	21,771	55.0	11,974	88.0	12.0	1.25	.55
1921-22	37,152	55.0	20,434	80.7	19.3	.85	.....
New York:							
1919-20	33,790	48.0	16,219	90.0	10.0	1.45	2.20
1920-21	40,625	47.0	19,094	91.0	9.0	1.18	.63
1921-22	33,990	42.7	14,514	91.5	8.5	1.08	.....
Pennsylvania:							
1919-20	23,400	30.0	7,020	80.0	20.0	1.54	2.23
1920-21	28,290	33.0	9,336	.....	.....	1.24	.78
1921-22	21,586	33.6	7,253	81.0	19.0	1.33	.....
Ohio:							
1919-20	7,625	34.0	2,592	71.0	29.0	1.92	2.76
1920-21	11,600	21.0	2,436	86.0	14.0	1.35	1.06
1921-22	6,728	30.9	2,079	80.5	19.5	1.55	.....
Indiana:							
1919-20	3,168	27.0	855	70.0	30.0	1.95	2.75
1920-21	6,528	12.0	783	72.0	28.0	1.33	.99
1921-22	3,570	32.7	1,167	68.3	31.7	1.45	.....
Illinois:							
1919-20	5,200	29.0	1,508	76.0	24.0	1.96	2.80
1920-21	7,930	12.0	952	75.0	25.0	1.45	1.17
1921-22	6,413	36.2	2,322	76.3	23.7	1.40	.....
Michigan:							
1919-20	27,000	35.0	9,450	77.0	23.0	1.35	2.28
1920-21	36,225	45.0	16,301	83.0	17.0	.92	.52
1921-22	27,200	47.1	12,811	81.0	19.0	.95	.....
Wisconsin:							
1919-20	28,388	36.0	10,220	78.0	22.0	1.40	2.27
1920-21	33,264	48.0	15,967	88.0	12.0	.86	.62
1921-22	21,420	64.2	13,752	74.0	26.0	.95	.....
Minnesota:							
1919-20	28,884	33.0	9,532	76.0	24.0	1.53	2.37
1920-21	31,581	37.0	11,685	80.0	20.0	.80	.54
1921-22	27,525	42.5	11,698	73.4	26.6	.90	.....
North Dakota:							
1919-20	5,229	21.0	1,098	86.0	14.0	1.60	2.43
1920-21	6,557	20.0	1,311	62.0	38.0	.98	.91
1921-22	11,520	25.2	2,903	63.2	36.8	.70	.....
Nebraska:							
1919-20	5,720	36.0	2,059	78.0	22.0	1.90	2.75
1920-21	8,415	28.0	2,356	85.0	15.0	1.20	10.6
1921-22	8,160	44.0	3,590	73.0	27.0	1.20	.....
Kentucky:							
1919-20	4,200	41.0	1,722	61.0	39.0	2.10	2.69
1920-21	5,643	29.0	1,636	66.0	34.0	1.50	1.20
1921-22	3,770	43.3	1,632	100.0	0.0	1.65	.....
Colorado:							
1919-20	8,855	38.0	3,365	89.0	11.0	1.70	2.45
1920-21	9,490	41.0	3,891	92.0	8.0	.80	.53
1921-22	11,070	58.9	6,520	90.3	9.7	.73	.....
Total, United States:							
1915-16	359,721	42.4	152,554	.....	.....	.62	.94
1916-17	286,953	32.3	92,808	.....	.....	1.46	2.41
1917-18	442,108	46.2	204,314	84.8	15.2	1.23	1.20
1918-19	411,860	42.5	174,973	82.6	17.4	1.19	1.09
1919-20	322,867	39.5	127,400	76.9	23.1	1.59	2.44
1920-21	403,296	36.0	145,286	85.3	14.7	1.15	.84
1921-22	346,823	40.7	141,042	77.6	22.4	1.11	.....
Total, 21 Northern States:							
1915-16	254,235	43.6	110,810	79.5	20.5	.60	.93
1916-17	183,281	33.1	60,603	74.9	25.1	1.52	2.52
1917-18	303,899	49.6	150,666	84.6	15.4	1.22	1.16
1918-19	281,060	43.5	122,261	82.4	17.6	1.15	1.02
1919-20	230,025	39.4	90,600	79.5	20.5	1.57	2.36
1920-21	289,501	36.8	106,425	86.3	13.7	1.13	.94
1921-22	243,772	42.8	104,229	74.0	26.0	1.07	.....
Total, 11 Far Western States:							
1915-16	48,776	53.9	26,312	80.6	19.4	.61	1.04
1916-17	54,081	44.6	24,140	71.0	29.0	1.20	2.33
1917-18	70,779	46.3	32,748	86.8	13.2	1.05	.88
1918-19	66,630	48.0	31,982	85.3	14.7	1.01	.89
1919-20	41,369	50.8	21,000	71.6	28.4	1.62	2.66
1920-21	51,694	47.9	24,765	82.6	17.4	1.04	.84
1921-22	53,849	47.3	25,566	82.0	18.0	.95	.....
Total, 16 Southern States:							
1915-16	56,710	27.2	15,432	82.1	17.9	.70	.88
1916-17	49,591	16.3	8,065	68.8	31.2	1.51	2.04
1917-18	67,430	31.0	20,900	82.8	17.2	1.47	1.71
1918-19	64,170	32.3	20,730	79.5	20.5	1.57	1.61
1919-20	51,473	30.7	15,800	69.1	30.9	1.81	2.62
1920-21	62,101	22.7	14,096	82.1	17.9	1.46	1.55
1921-22	49,202	21.9	10,785	80.5	19.5	1.47	.....

Smyrna's Raisin Industry Reviving; 35,000 Tons Produced in 1921.

The total tonnage of raisins produced during 1921 in Smyrna was about 35,000 tons, an increase of about 3,000 tons over the crops annually produced during the last six years, reports the American consul at Smyrna. Raisin production decreased in that district during the World War, due to the departure of Greek raisin cultivators followed by the neglect and destruction of their vineyards. Prior to 1914 the average crop ranged from 40,000 to 50,000 tons annually. Upon the return of these cultivators after the armistice, the wasted lands were redeemed and the industry is speedily returning to its prewar importance.

The bulk of the trade in Smyrna raisins vacillates somewhat between British and American markets, as indicated by the fact that in 1920 England took 50% of the exports and the United States and Canada 30%, while in 1921 the United States and Canada took 50% and England 30%.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GRADES.

(Concluded from front page.)

of all three. Having separated quality and size requirements, it was not necessary to assign arbitrary minimum sizes for such widely different varieties as the Baldwin, Albemarle Pippin, the Wolf River, the Winesap, and the Lady apple.

This system of separating the size and quality specifications is, of course, practically universal for boxed apples on the Pacific coast, and for citrus fruits in California and Florida, but for some reason it has never become established in other sections or for other products. In Georgia there are three grades of peaches, Extra fancy, Fancy, and Choice, and in New York and Ohio there are also three grades, AA, A, and B. These grades refer to variations in sizes. The quality specifications are the same for all. The same practice prevails in grading fresh tomatoes although the grade names are somewhat different.

RULES BASED ON PRACTICE.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture does not make its recommendations for grades on the basis of a theoretically ideal system but attempts to conform as nearly as possible to good commercial practice. For two years its representatives traveled through the peach and tomato producing sections trying to draw up specifications upon which to effect compromises adapted to the varying conditions in the different producing and marketing regions.

Tentative grades on tomatoes were issued, but the best judgment of shippers and receivers seemed to be against a national grade. No one offered any particular objection to the quality specifications, because, regardless of variety or district, tomatoes which were cracked, scarred, scabby, misshapen, or otherwise defective were culled out. The difficulty came in attempting to make grades with fixed minimum sizes without regard to the wide difference in varieties and conditions. How could it be expected that the proper minimum size for Southern green-wrapped Livingston Globe tomatoes would apply to the Earliana variety grown in New Jersey when there is a difference of approximately ½ in. in the average diameter.

The revised grades for tomatoes dealt solely with variations in shape and in the number and extent of the blemishes. On the east coast of Florida tomatoes packed in 6-basket carriers are sized and packed according to a definite system. Therefore it was recommended that the numerical count be stamped on the package. In sections farther north, where no attempt is made to size the product uniformly, the minimum diameter is substituted for the numerical count.

SIZE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.

Peach grades were also revised on the basis of separate requirements for size and quality. Plainly it would have been absurd to require the same size for the Mayflower and Uneeda varieties, which are early and exceedingly small, the Carman, Hiley, and Belle, which are of medium size, and the Elberta, which is usually large. The new system was very satisfactory. It was applied first in Fort Valley, Ga. Later the grades were adopted by the Sand Hill Peach Growers' Association in North Carolina with such success that the North Carolina Bureau of Markets expects to promulgate these grades for next season. They were then adopted by the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association,

which ships its entire output in round-stave baskets. The manager of the association considers the recommendations a complete success.

The same system has been tried for lettuce, celery, and other products which are commonly shipped in closed packages.

In grading potatoes, cabbage, and other crops which are frequently shipped in bulk, the same principle applies. Although the Federal potato grades require certain minimum sizes in each grade, as time goes on the evidence accumulates to show that some time a change will be necessary. The trade is getting used to talking in more definite language, and every now and then a situation arises which shows that even when stock is bought on the basis of the Federal grades there may be serious misunderstandings.

ORDERS SHOULD BE DEFINITE.

In the summer of 1921 one of the largest companies dealing in potatoes in the West received a car of Idaho stock on which they were likely to lose about 40c per 100 lbs. The company had contracted for U. S. No. 2, expecting to get a car of medium to large sizes which would show more than the maximum of defects allowed in grade No. 1. Instead they had a straight car of perfectly smooth potatoes which ranged from 1½ ins. to 1¾ ins. in diameter. This was almost an impossible delivery for that market. Of course, the buyers should have protected themselves by specifying that they wished U. S. grade No. 2 of No. 1 size. At the same time if the terms U. S. No. 1 and No. 2 were applied to quality, and size had been mentioned separately on the basis of the minimum diameter or size classifications as large, medium, or small, such a situation could never have arisen.

Certain shipping districts have already added special grades to care for such situations or to provide for special local conditions. The Nebraska Department of Agriculture has promulgated the Early Nebraska grade for new potatoes. Colorado now ships a grade called "No. 1 egg size," which consists of No. 1 quality potatoes ranging from 1½ ins. to 2 ins. in diameter. In Texas similar action has been demanded and in Louisiana the growers have refused to use U. S. grades at all because the minimum size requirements were considered too high.

EXTRA LARGE SIZES PRODUCED.

On the other hand, Maine and other sections are producing extra large potatoes which, although meeting U. S. No. 1 requirements, are discriminated against by the buyers. However, the line between medium and large should be drawn and it seems only a question of time when a definite distinction of this sort will be made in commercial practice.

The situation is essentially the same for cabbage. It appeared impracticable to provide a minimum size for U. S. No. 1 which would really mean anything to the country as a whole; 2 lbs. was about right for New York and Wisconsin, but in Florida and California there was a demand for heads as small as one pound. A compromise at 1½ lbs. was not altogether successful, but later the situation was cleared by making the grades U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2 refer to quality and adding large, medium, and small classes of size. If this system can be adopted generally in other lines, much of the present confusion may be avoided.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE OF TOMATOES FOR TABLE STOCK AND FOR CANNING, 1921.

States.	Table stock.					Canning stock.					Total, table and canning stock.	
	Acreage.	Yield.	Production.	Price per crate.	Total value.	Acreage.	Yield.	Production.	Price per ton.	Total value.		
	Acres.	*Crates.*	*Crates.*			*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*			*Acres.*	
Calif.	7,288	625	4,555,000	$1.30	$5,921,500	6,857	5.4	37,028	$12.58	$465,812	14,145	$6,387,312
Fla.	18,030	287	5,174,610	3.68	19,042,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,030	19,042,565
Miss.	7,350	175	1,286,250	1.26	1,620,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,350	1,620,675
Texas	10,436	203	2,118,508	1.23	2,605,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,436	2,605,765
Ala.	798	300	239,400	1.90	454,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798	454,860
Ark.	1,234	200	246,800	.91	224,588	1,031	3.3	3,402	16.96	57,698	2,265	282,286
Colo.	535	350	187,250	1.00	187,250	732	6.0	4,392	8.00	39,528	1,267	226,778
Conn.	920	175	161,000	1.00	161,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	920	161,000
Del.	499	300	149,700	.69	103,293	2,004	4.9	9,820	23.40	229,788	2,503	333,081
Ga.	425	200	85,000	2.50	212,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	212,500
Ill.	4,438	200	887,600	.84	745,584	2,626	7.5	9,191	12.55	115,347	7,064	860,931
Ind.	4,370	300	1,311,000	.97	1,271,670	21,383	5.0	106,915	9.68	1,034,937	25,753	2,306,607
Iowa	817	200	163,400	1.20	196,080	1,774	3.3	5,854	12.00	70,248	2,591	266,328
Kans.	1,180	175	206,500	.75	154,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,180	154,875
Ky.	1,730	200	346,000	1.41	487,860	3,140	3.3	10,362	10.60	103,620	4,870	591,480
La.	205	175	35,875	1.06	38,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	38,028
Md.	5,149	250	1,287,250	.45	579,262	12,187	4.2	51,185	12.15	621,898	17,336	1,201,160
Mass.	1,725	350	603,750	.90	543,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,725	543,375
Mich.	2,485	325	807,625	1.34	1,082,218	955	5.6	5,348	13.57	72,572	3,440	1,154,790
Minn.	502	175	87,850	1.21	106,298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502	106,298
Mo.	3,815	175	667,625	2.12	1,415,365	4,334	3.1	13,435	11.92	160,145	8,149	1,575,510
Nebr.	260	225	58,500	1.12	65,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	65,520
N. J.	17,817	300	5,345,100	1.43	7,643,493	13,900	5.1	70,890	11.26	798,221	31,717	8,441,714
N. Mex.	70	225	15,750	1.25	19,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	19,688
N. Y.	4,374	475	2,077,650	2.16	4,487,721	4,880	8.2	40,016	13.65	546,218	9,254	5,033,942
N. Car.	360	225	81,000	1.50	121,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	121,500
Ohio	6,161	325	2,002,325	1.03	2,062,395	5,468	5.8	31,714	11.00	348,854	11,629	2,411,249
Okla.	680	175	119,000	1.12	133,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	133,280
Oreg.	508	600	304,800	.79	240,792	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508	240,792
Pa.	4,247	275	1,167,925	1.14	1,331,434	1,079	4.8	5,179	11.83	61,268	5,326	1,392,702
S. Car.	560	137	76,720	3.58	274,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	274,658
Tenn.	4,515	175	790,125	.90	711,112	1,399	3.0	4,197	11.33	47,552	5,914	758,664
Utah	328	600	196,800	.90	177,120	850	12.3	10,455	8.00	83,640	1,178	260,760
Va.	125	175	21,875	.55	12,031	2,088	3.0	6,264	14.92	93,459	2,213	105,490
Wash.	647	600	388,200	1.06	411,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647	411,492
W. Va.	640	175	112,000	.60	67,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	67,200
Wisc.	920	175	161,000	.65	104,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	920	104,650
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,246	4.0	4,984	15.50	77,252	1,246	77,252
U. S.	116,143	288.7	33,526,763	1.64	55,018,700	87,933	4.9	430,631	11.68	5,028,057	204,076	60,046,757

ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE, AND PRODUCTION OF SNAP BEANS GROWN FOR MARKET, 1918-1921.

State.	Acreage.				Yield per acre.				Production.			
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]
Alabama	438	762	750	641	106	112	95	89	77	142	119	95
Arkansas	387	362	430	495	100	52	89	76	64	31	64	63
California	3,354	3,441	3,653	3,654	350	267	308	358	1,956	1,531	1,875	2,180
Connecticut	396	417	423	433	191	177	200	215	126	123	141	155
Florida	5,490	9,447	8,109	7,960	108	106	103	114	988	1,669	1,392	1,512
Georgia	631	666	670	630	65	60	50	60	68	67	56	63
Illinois	852	863	1,060	930	177	135	164	170	251	194	290	264
Indiana	374	409	155	345	162	121	150	165	101	82	39	95
Kentucky	2,350	2,340	2,451	2,481	166	150	175	180	650	610	715	744
Louisiana	1,193	1,205	1,210	1,530	182	163	178	165	362	327	359	421
Maryland	3,516	2,985	4,197	4,755	220	144	205	142	1,289	716	1,854	1,125
Michigan	497	779	888	1,607	100	100	100	90	83	130	148	151
Mississippi	1,400	1,686	2,142	2,170	102	90	74	76	238	253	264	275
New Jersey	6,035	5,880	5,859	6,270	175	144	181	121	1,760	1,411	1,767	1,264
New York	2,254	2,911	2,625	2,038	201	150	154	170	755	728	674	577
North Carolina	515	505	572	550	50	78	80	128	43	66	76	117
Ohio	1,339	1,384	1,428	1,395	117	158	167	158	261	364	397	367
Pennsylvania	1,629	1,613	1,645	1,634	125	250	125	183	339	672	343	493
South Carolina	875	756	710	890	125	96	82	128	182	121	97	190
Texas	690	689	2,547	1,590	177	198	138	70	204	227	586	186
Virginia	2,266	2,487	2,665	2,505	178	178	182	175	672	738	808	731
Wisconsin	1,241	1,157	1,414	2,415	167	183	158	158	346	353	372	636
Total	37,725	42,844	45,603	46,318	172	148	164	152	10,815	10,555	12,436	11,709

[1] Cars of 600 hampers.

ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE, AND PRODUCTION OF GREEN PEAS FOR TABLE USE, 1918-1921.

State.	Acreage.				Yield per acre.				Production.			
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]
California	5,695	6,386	6,588	6,216	69	65	81	70	786	830	1,067	870
Colorado	191	133	128	220	44	25	50	50	9	7	13	22
Delaware	88	163	193	140	38	31	50	81	7	10	19	23
Florida	305	335	388	380	43	50	50	57	26	34	39	43
Illinois	748	674	701	996	75	38	50	38	112	51	70	76
Indiana	326	397	400	340	69	44	31	50	55	35	25	34
Kentucky	280	293	230	280	65	55	59	60	36	32	34	34
Maryland	2,483	3,109	1,864	1,669	69	38	62	65	343	236	231	217
Michigan	812	1,134	792	760	38	69	56	38	62	156	80	58
Minnesota	153	376	145	230	44	62	50	50	13	47	14	23
Mississippi	600	681	660	675	40	40	50	65	48	54	66	88
New Jersey	3,092	3,083	3,500	3,595	38	50	56	65	228	308	392	467
New York	2,705	2,915	2,793	3,465	69	31	62	56	373	181	346	388
North Carolina	175	200	185	180	70	80	60	125	24	32	22	45
Ohio	310	340	362	730	62	31	31	50	38	21	22	79
South Carolina	318	263	275	255	70	53	42	77	45	28	23	39
Tennessee	165	210	235	265	44	50	62	125	15	21	29	66
Utah	140	167	137	131	119	62	125	75	33	21	34	20
Virginia	493	650	785	1,075	91	99	55	105	89	120	86	225
Wisconsin	2,846	5,784	5,259	7,637	62	60	62	44	352	798	651	672
Total	21,895	27,290	25,672	29,299	62	56	64	60	2,694	3,031	3,272	3,499

[1] Cars of 500 hampers.

Grain

HEAVIER MOVEMENT OF WHEAT FOLLOWS ADVANCES IN PRICES

Steady Upward Trend of Wheat Markets Continues Throughout Week—Corn and Oats Also Gain.

The steady advance which has characterized the wheat market during the past few weeks was continued during the week ending Feb. 11 and May wheat closed at $1.33, a price 7⅞¢ higher than the close on Feb. 4. The July option advanced more than the May and the spread between these options, which was 6¾¢ on Feb. 4, had narrowed to 5¢ by Feb. 11.

The greater advance in July wheat was caused in part by reports of increased damage by drought in the Southwest. It was claimed that a large acreage would be abandoned in Kansas but the trade generally was of the opinion that it is too early to estimate accurately the damage that will result from unfavorable weather at this time.

FOREIGN MARKETS HIGHER.

Other important factors in the wheat market were higher foreign markets and a decrease in the visible supply together with a continued good milling demand.

Corn advanced 2⅞¢ for the May option during the week but the advance was reported to have been caused principally by the advance in wheat.

Cash wheat at Chicago advanced 2¢–3¢ during the week. Receipts were 204 cars. The demand showed some improvement with a better inquiry from the mills.

The market was strong at New York. Receipts were light, resulting in a large decrease in stocks of both domestic and Canadian wheat. The advance of foreign markets, especially at Buenos Aires where quotations advanced to a point that the cost of wheat from that market to Europe was about on a parity with No. 2 Hard Winter via Gulf ports, stimulated buying both by domestic dealers and millers. No. 1 Northern Spring on track to arrive was quoted at $1.76 with No. 2 Red at $1.41. This was an advance of 9¢ for the spring and 6¢ for the winter over last week's prices.

Receipts at Kansas City were again heavy, totaling 1,476 cars for the week, compared with 1,418 cars for the previous week, and 736 cars for the corresponding week last year. Most of the wheat arriving was on consignment although acceptances of bids sent out by export and other dealers were large.

The steady advance in price was the cause of the liberal movement and wheat which had been held for two seasons and in some instances for longer periods, was placed upon the markets. No. 1 Dark Hard Winter advanced 4¢–5¢ during the week and there was an active demand from mills. Northwestern and eastern mills were the most active buyers and the preference was for the better grades of the strong turkey varieities. No export sales were reported out of Kansas City, but some lots were reported to have been sold at the Gulf ports for February loading on the basis of 4½¢ per bu. over the Chicago May.

The coarse-grain market at Kansas City was sluggish and the advance in prices was due almost entirely to the strength in wheat. There was a very light demand both from domestic and foreign buyers, and local elevator interests were able to absorb the cash offerings only because of their ability to carry the grain on a profitable hedging basis.

The usual consuming territories are buying on a restricted scale and reports indicate that there is considerable interselling among the farmers. This condition is said to exist also in the northern producing and feeding sections.

CORN RECEIPTS HEAVY AT CHICAGO.

Receipts of corn at Chicago continued very heavy, 3,491 cars having been received for the week ending Feb. 11. The demand was rather weak toward the last of the week, with prices practically unchanged from the beginning of the week. Elevator room continues scarce because of the heavy receipts.

There was a fair shipping and milling inquiry for corn at New York and exporters were also buyers. Stronger foreign prices, especially in Argentina, stimulated buying by exporters.

The oat market at New York was firm on moderate buying by exporters and local dealers. No. 2 White was quoted Feb. 11 at 48½¢. Rye was also firmer and it was claimed that fair quantities had been sold to Russia, Norway, and Germany. No. 2 western rye was quoted at $1.12½ c. i. f. track New York.

The oat market generally was similar to that of corn, and prices were firm at the prices shown in the accompanying table.

Exports of both wheat and corn were only a little over half of those of last week as is shown in the export table accompanying this article but exports of corn were still several times as much as they were at the corresponding time last year.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Feb 11, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	663	1,525	.....	.....	248
Gulf ports [2]	371	1,849	11	7	9
Pacific ports [3]	758	.....	.....	140	.....
Total	1,792	3,365	11	147	257
Previous week	2,796	5,163	33	186	450
Corresponding week last year	3,683	452	6	232	348
Total July 1, 1921, to Feb 11, 1922	151,341	43,291	612	18,390	7,270
Corresponding period last year	184,367	9,497	2,545	15,663	26,925

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

It is estimated that 65,000,000 lbs. of forage sorghum ("cane") seed is required annually for planting in the United States.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	May	125	128½	128¾	131	129⅞	131⅝
	July	108⅜	110⅞	111½	116⅞	115¼	117½
Corn	May	56¼	58⅜	58	58⅞	58	59½
	July	58½	60¾	60¼	61½	60⅛	61⅞
Oats	May	39½	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	40	40⅞
	July	40½	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	May	115½	118⅜	118¼	120⅞	119	120⅞
	July	103	105	105⅞	109⅞	109¼	111⅜
Corn	May	49⅞	52¼	52¼	52½	52⅛	53⅛
	July	52¼	54½	54⅝	55¼	54⅛	55⅞
Oats	May	37⅞	38⅞	38¼	38⅜	38	38¼

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week ending Friday, Feb. 10, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Drk. Nor. Spg.	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	134	138	138
	No. 3	.....	133½	133	125	129¼	125½
	No. 4	135	.....	.....	124	.....	123¾
Hard Winter	No. 2	121¼	124½	123	.....	126	.....
	No. 3	117	120¼	.....	119½	.....	.....
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	120	122½	123¼	.....	121½	.....
	No. 3	119½	119½	.....	119¼	.....	.....
	No. 4	.....	.....	115½	117	118½	118
Red Winter	No. 2	130	.....	.....	129½	.....	.....
	No. 3	127	123¼	127	129¼	128	129
	No. 4	.....	.....	125½	.....	122¼	121¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Drk. Nor. Spg.	No. 1	149	151	155	150	157	155
	No. 2	142	150	152	149	150	150
	No. 3	138	143	146	142	144	144
	No. 4	132	137	139	136	140	137
Northern Spg.	No. 3	130	.....	132	132	135	136
	No. 4	124	146	.....	.....	129	125
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	.....	129⅝	133	138	134	141
	No. 2	131¼	133⅜	136½	136⅞	137¼	137⅞
	No. 3	130¼	133	134	134	134	133½
	No. 4	120	130⅞	132	124	125	131¼
Hard Winter	No. 1	125	126⅜	124⅞	124⅛	126⅞	126½
	No. 2	119⅞	125½	121⅞	126½	123¼	126⅜
	No. 3	120⅜	125⅝	122¼	123½	123⅜	125
	No. 4	113¼	116⅛	122⅜	119⅞	119⅞	120⅞
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	115	.....	.....	120	120	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	125	123	127
	No. 3	119	120⅞	.....	122	121	123
	No. 4	.....	121	116½	118	118	119⅜
OMAHA.							
Dark Hrd. Wir	No. 2	.....	124	125	.....	126	127
	No. 3	121	120	124	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	121	118⅜	.....	.....	122⅞
	No. 2	118⅜	120¾	119⅜	121⅞	120⅞	121¼
	No. 3	114½	116	117¾	118⅜	119	117¼
	No. 4	112	111½	115	.....	114¾	112
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	113	115	114½	119	118⅞	.....
	No. 3	112⅜	114	113⅜	116¼	115⅞	115
	No. 4	107½	.....	.....	109	112¾	113
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 1	.....	133	133	.....	136	.....
	No. 2	129⅛	130	131	131⅞	134⅜	137
	No. 3	124⅜	126⅞	125⅞	130⅜	128	131½
	No. 4	118⅝	123¼	120¾	123⅜	122	125⅜

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	50½	53	53½	52½	53¼	53¾
	No. 3	49¼	52	52½	51⅞	51⅜	53
	No. 4	48¼	50½	50½	49¾	50¾	51¼
Yellow	No. 1	50¾	54	53½	.....	53½	55½
	No. 2	50½	52⅜	53	52⅜	53¼	54¼
	No. 3	49½	52	52	51½	52	53
	No. 4	48½	50⅜	50⅜	49⅜	50¼	51¼
Mixed	No. 2	50½	52¾	52¾	52	53	54
	No. 3	49¼	51½	52	51⅜	51⅞	53
	No. 4	48¼	50½	59½	49⅞	50½	51
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 3	44½	47¼	48	47½	48	48¾
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	46	48½	49¾	50	50	50⅝
Yellow	No. 1	45½	48½	49½	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	45¾	48¼	49⅞	50½	51½	52½
	No. 4	48½	50⅜	50⅜	49⅜	50¼	51¼
Mixed	No. 2	45¾	48	48⅝	.....	49	50
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	44	.....	46	46⅜	46⅜	47½
	No. 2	43⅝	45⅜	46	46⅜	46¾	47¼
Yellow	No. 1	44¼	46	46	.....	47¼	47½
	No. 2	43¾	45⅜	45⅞	46⅜	46¾	47¼
	No. 3	44	45⅜	45⅜	46	46½	.....
Mixed	No. 1	43	45⅜	45⅜	.....	46½	46⅜
	No. 2	43¼	45½	45½	46½	46⅜	46⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	50¾	53½	52	56½	53¼	54
	No. 3	.....	51⅜	51	51¼	52⅜	51½
	No. 4	.....	49	.....	50	.....	50⅜
Yellow	No. 1	.....	52⅞	.....	52½	53	.....
	No. 2	50½	52¼	52⅜	52½	52⅞	53⅜
	No. 3	49⅞	51½	51¼	51⅜	51⅜	52½
	No. 4	49	.....	49⅞	50	50	52

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	37½	38½	39	38¾	38½	39
	No. 3	35	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35¼	36
	No. 4	34	34½	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	35¼	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¼	36
	No. 3	33½	34½	34½	34½	34¾	34¾
	No. 4	33	33½	34¼	.....	34¼	34
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	37	37½	.....	.....	.....	36¾
	No. 3	35⅜	37	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	36½
	No. 4	34½	.....	36	35¾	.....	36
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	33⅜	34	34¼	34½	34⅜	34⅜
	No. 4	33⅜	33⅞	34	.....	34	34⅛
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	36⅞	37⅜	37	37¼	37⅜	37¼
	No. 3	35½	36⅜	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
	No. 4	34⅞	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	.....

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
No. 2		87¾	89¾	91	91½	93¼	96
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	83	84¾	86	85½	89	92

Hay and Feed

MARKETS REACT TO INCREASED RECEIPTS OF UNDERGRADE HAY

Prices Depressed by Poor Quality of Shipments—Only Best Grades Bring Full Quotations.

Poor quality hay, which constituted a large percentage of the receipts at several of the important markets, had a depressing effect upon the hay market situation for the week ending Feb. 11. Warmer weather with some rain removed the heavy snow which had retarded the hay movement in the eastern markets during the previous week and receipts were again about normal. There was no noticeable improvement in the demand and only desirable kinds and grades brought full market quotations.

Receipts of hay in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Feb. 4 and 11, 1922, and Feb. 12, 1921, are shown in the following table:

Cities.	1922		1921
	Feb. 11.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 12.
Boston	98	127	84
New York	95	184	178
Pittsburgh	216	216	109
Cincinnati	199	105	258
Chicago	193	243	134
Minneapolis-St. Paul	116	119	84
Kansas City	580	484	1,151
Los Angeles	155	160	84
San Francisco	70	89	72

TIMOTHY PRICES FLUCTUATE.

Timothy.—Timothy prices ranged from 50¢ lower to $1 higher at the various markets. Light buying and lack of interest in the market resulted in a decline of 50¢ per ton at Boston, while light receipts and reports of light country loading caused buyers at New York to advance prices about $1 per ton in an effort to replenish their stocks with desirable hay. It was reported that producers and shippers had not accepted bids based upon last week's low prices. The market at Philadelphia remained firm with receipts continuing light. At Baltimore, however, delivery direct from producers to consumers by motor trucks was resumed as the snow disappeared and the demand for hay by rail was light.

At both Pittsburgh and Cincinnati low grade hay was in abundance and was difficult to sell even at concessions in prices. While choice hay was in demand at current quotations receipts were below the demand and buyers were forced to take the poor grades but only at wide margins under the prices of the better grades. Demand in the southern markets continued very light, local forage still being available and at lower prices. No. 1 peavine hay was offered during the week at $21 per ton delivered Savannah.

Michigan hay was offered for immediate shipment at $23.50 delivered Richmond for No. 1 timothy. No. 1 clover mixed in small bales was scarce and wanted in Jacksonville.

The Chicago market was fairly steady during the entire week. Receipts were not heavy but equal to the limited demand. Choice grades of timothy in light two-wire bales sold as high as $24 per ton but these premiums did not apply to ordinary No. 1 timothy nor to hay in large bales. Prices at Kansas City were practically nominal be-

(Concluded on page 145, column 2.)

MOST FEEDSTUFFS SELL HIGHER DURING WEEK; MARKETS QUIET

Stocks of Most Feeds Good—Bran and Middlings Gain 100 Per Cent During Past Four Months.

Few feed markets report any improvement in the outside demand during the week ending Feb. 11. Prices held firm and are slightly higher than those quoted last week for most commodities. The advance in wheatfeeds has been phenominal and shows an increase in prices for bran and middlings in milling centers of over 100% during the last four months. The bullish attitude of part of the trade is said to be based on the decrease of export flour during the past year. Others contend that the increase in production for domestic consumption easily offsets this condition.

Sales to country dealers have been materially restricted because of the rapid rise. Whether prices will remain at present levels is conjectural. Grain prices, flour production, and weather conditions during the next few months are considered the most important determining factors by the trade.

Stocks of most feeds are good. Production and movement was fair.

Wheat mill feeds.—The wheatfeed situation was unchanged from last week. The output of principal mills in the Northwest for February shipment was said to have been contracted for by jobbing interests, consequently mill offerings were light.

The wholesale trade is now awaiting a healthy country demand which so far has failed to develop. Prices are held firmly by holders with the belief that because of the approach of the heavy feeding season it will soon be necessary for feeders and dairymen to enter the market in spite of their disinclination to pay prevailing prices which are over 100% higher for bran and middlings in milling centers than they were four months ago. The eastern demand was light but central western markets reported a better inquiry than last week. Southern markets indicate very light sales. Kansas City reports an active demand for shorts from the Southwest. Heavy wheatfeeds followed the advance of bran but the outside demand was poor. Stocks in dealers' hands and in warehouses appear ample to take care of present requirements.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Stocks of cottonseed meal and cake at mills are good. The domestic demand for cake in the Southwest was satisfactory but sales of meal were rather light in the East and other important feeding sections. The export demand was slack. The situation in producing sections was strong as important jobbers showed no anixety to press offerings in view of the steadily advancing prices for feeds containing a lower protein content. Prices were about 50¢ per ton higher in most markets. The demand for hulls in the Southeast improved because of their increased use for feeding oxen and their comparatively low price. Mixed feed manufacturers contracted for fair quantities of meal but feeders in principal consuming sections bought slowly because many are still feeding corn. Supplies in dealers' hands are reported as fair. The movement was light.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal continues about normal for this season of the year. Offerings are light and most mills appear sold up for February shipment. March shipment is in

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, FEB. 11, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	28.00	28.50	24.00	21.50	22.00	26.50	26.75	22.00	20.00	19.00	22.50	18.00	14.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	27.50	23.50	20.50	20.50	25.50	26.25	.....	.....	.....	20.50	17.50	12.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.50	26.50	23.00	20.00	18.50	24.50	25.00	20.00	18.50	18.00	19.00	17.00	11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	26.50	22.50	20.50	19.50	25.50	26.00	21.00	18.00	.....	20.50	17.50	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.50	23.50	.....	19.00	20.50	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	18.50	17.00	12.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	19.50	21.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	17.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.50	30.00	26.00	23.00	.....	22.50	21.00	21.00	22.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.50	22.00	21.00	.....	19.50	19.00	16.75	18.00	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50	27.50	19.00	17.00	.....	16.50	16.00	13.25	.....	15.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	15.50	10.25	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	14.00	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	11.00	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	17.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	33.25	32.50	32.00	32.50	29.75	.....	30.00	.....	28.50	30.00	27.00	24.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	33.25	33.00	33.00	32.00	32.60	.....	27.00	29.00	31.00	.....	.....	23.50	30.00	30.00
Hard winter	33.50	33.00	32.00	.....	31.00	.....	32.00	.....	28.50	30.25	27.00	.....	23.25	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	33.00	32.50	32.00	31.75	29.75	.....	34.00	29.00	29.00	30.00	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	32.00	32.50	32.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	32.00	.....	.....	23.50	.....	44.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 32.50	.....	.....	.....	29.00	30.50	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 31.00	32.50	32.50	28.00	.....	30.50	.....	.....	23.50	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	35.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	24.00	.....	29.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....	26.00	29.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	54.00	54.00	53.50	.....	51.00	.....	.....	.....	49.70	50.00	48.50	44.00	47.50	.....	54.00
Cottonseed (41%)	48.50	.....	47.75	46.50	46.00	.....	.....	38.00	43.00	46.50	44.00	.....	43.00	40.00	44.00
Cottonseed (36%)	45.50	44.75	44.25	43.00	43.00	38.00	.....	35.00	40.00	43.00	40.50	.....	42.00	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	30.00	22.00	23.50	.....	21.50	.....	17.00	28.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	38.80	37.65	37.75	37.50	35.55	.....	.....	.....	34.55	.....	31.65	43.50	37.00	.....	.....
White hominy feed	28.25	28.00	27.00	26.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	25.50	21.50	.....	23.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	27.50	26.50	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	25.50	21.50	.....	22.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	35.00	31.00	22.00	24.00	[3] 32.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	33.00	36.00	33.00	32.00	[3] 26.00	31.50	36.00	.....	27.00	.....	.....	23.50	21.50	25.00	25.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

better supply. Jobbers and resellers quoted small quantities at firm prices. Due to the light production of linseed oil, production of cake and meal has not been heavy during the past few months. Milwaukee manufacturers offered 34% meal sacked at $48 f. o. b. Milwaukee.

Stocks and production are light and the outlook for increased production is not considered good by the principal manufacturers, first because of the small crop of flaxseed in the United States in 1921, and second because imports from foreign countries have been considerably less during the last three or four months than they were a year ago. The movement was fair.

GLUTEN FEED ADVANCES.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed was advanced 50¢ per ton by principal manufacturers during the early part of the week. This increase was occasioned by the better demand which has recently developed and which has placed several manufacturers in a position where they are unable to make further offerings for nearby shipment. The demand, while better than it has been for some time, is not steady enough to be depended upon and business is said to be procured only with considerable effort. Production is good and stocks in dealers' hands are considered far better than they were last month. Stocks at mills are light. The movement was good.

Hominy feed.—Offerings of hominy feed were only moderate, higher corn prices were responsible for an advance of 50¢–$1 per ton in most markets. The demand, according to reports from large manufacturers, was only nominal and the view was expressed that country dealers have not stocked up very heavily during the past few months. Resellers appear to have been the principal buyers and many of them are now quoting at lower prices than mills are asking. Yellow hominy was scarce and commanded practically the same price as white hominy in a few important markets. The movement was light.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal has been moving in heavier volume in western markets. In eastern markets prices held firm although the demand was light. Millers are asking and obtaining higher prices due to higher alfalfa hay prices. The differential between No. 2 and No. 1 meal continues to be around $3 per ton and about $1.50 per ton premium is asked for choice over No. 1 meal. A better inquiry was noted from mixed feed manufacturers because of the improved demand for their product. Production was fair, stocks and movement light.

New Crop of Wheat, Linseed, Oats, and Barley in Uruguay Estimated.

The following official estimate of the production of wheat, linseed, oats, and barley in Uruguay for 1921–22 has been received from the American agricultural commissioner stationed in Argentina. The production for 1920–21 and the average production for the past five years are given for purposes of comparison.

Crop.	1921–22	1920–21	Average, 1915–16 to 1919–20.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	8,330,000	7,768,000	8,231,000
Linseed	149,000	1,056,000	455,000
Oats	3,064,000	1,986,000	2,135,000
Barley	94,000	169,000	96,000

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

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cause of the light receipts of timothy in that market.

ALFALFA PRICES WEAKEN.

Alfalfa.—While the best grades of alfalfa were in good demand at firm prices at Kansas City during the week the lower grades were dull and sold at heavy discounts, No. 2 alfalfa being quoted about $8 per ton under No. 1. The principal demand was from the South and Southeast. Some milling demand was in evidence but this was not an important factor. Receipts at Memphis exceeded the demand. Colorado alfalfa continued to sell at heavy discount because of quarantine restrictions which prevented shipment into Mississippi. The good shipping demand for choice and No. 1 alfalfa continued during the week at Chicago. Dealers are quoting choice at $24.50 and No. 1 at $22.50 delivered Chicago rate points.

Prairie.—Prairie hay continued dull. The best grades sold fairly well at both Chicago and Kansas City but the poorer hay sold at extremely low prices. The movement appears to be too large for the needs of the trade with no improvement in the demand in sight.

Straw.—The straw market was practically unchanged. There was a fair demand in most markets. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Philadelphia $17, Baltimore $11, Pittsburgh $16, Cincinnati $13, Chicago $10, Kansas City $6.50; No. 1 oats—Boston $20, Philadelphia $17, Baltimore $11.50, Pittsburgh $16, Cincinnati $13, Chicago $11, Kansas City $6.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—New York $29.50, Boston $29, Philadelphia $26, Baltimore $23.50; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $16, Cincinnati $13.50, Chicago $13.50.

Heavy Snow in Mountains of California During Week.

There were very general but slight increases in the snow depth over all northern districts from the Dakotas eastward. In central and northern California, Oregon, Nevada, and Idaho the increases were also general and in some cases large, the greatest appearing in the mountains of central California where the depths are locally from 2 to nearly 5 ft. greater than were reported a week ago.

In the far Southwest including the mountains of southern California, northern Arizona and the adjacent portions of Utah and Colorado there was rapid melting during the week and the large body of snow present a week ago has diminished rapidly in depth, attended by considerable runoff and some local flooding.

The principal changes in the snow covered area were over a narrow strip from northern Ohio westward to and including most of Nebraska where a slight covering reported a week ago has generally disappeared. Also in the far Southwest small areas that were well covered last week are now practically bare.

Ice Harvest Practically Completed.

Under the influence of temperatures somewhat above normal there was a slight decrease in the amount of ice in the more southerly districts, where it had previously formed, from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Over the districts to the northward there was usually a general but small increase.

The Missouri on the whole has a somewhat heavier ice cover than was reported a week ago while the upper Mississippi and its tributaries have somewhat less.

The upper Lakes have slightly more and the lower Lakes less than was reported a week ago, while in New England there has been little change.

The ice harvest has been practically completed in all districts where it is usually provided for. All reports agree that the ice was of excellent quality and harvested under the most favorable conditions.

New Publications Issued.

The following described publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Feb. 14, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts. After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can still be obtained, but by purchase only, at the prices noted, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to this department.

Effect of Winter Rations on Pasture Gains of Calves. By E. W. Sheets and R. H. Tuckwiller, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 15, figs. 9. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. Feb. 4, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1042.) Price, 5¢.

Bank Loans to Farmers on Personal and Collateral Security. By V. N. Valgren, Associate Agricultural Economist, and Elmer E. Engelbert, Junior Economist in Farm Finance. Pp. 26, figs. 2. Contribution from the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. Feb. 7, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1048.) Price, 5¢.

A statement showing amount of personal and collateral bank loans to farmers outstanding on Dec. 31, 1920, by states, rates of interest, nature of the security, and term of loan.

General Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to Stockyard Owners, Market Agencies, and Dealers. Packers and Stockyards Act. 1921. (Public No. 51, 67th Congress.) 1922. (Circular 156, Office of the Secretary.) Price, 5¢.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 45, No. 9. Abstract Number. Feb. 8, 1922. Pp. 801–900. Price, 10¢.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Feb. 4, 1922.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$37.00	$30.00
Raleigh, N. C.	36.00	34.00
Greenville, N. C.	39.00	.....
New Bern, N. C.	35.00	30.00
Bennettsville, S. C.	38.00	38.00
Kingstree, S. C.	39.00	36.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	35.00	33.00
Atlanta, Ga.	36.00	34.00
Savannah, Ga.	35.00	32.00
Montgomery, Ala.	37.50	33.00
Dallas, Tex.	37.00	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	38.00	35.00
Houston, Tex.	36.00	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	28.00	25.00
New Orleans, La.	36.00	.....
Meridian, Miss.	35.00	30.00
Aberdeen, Miss.	32.00	27.50
Clarksdale, Miss.	35.00	30.00
Coldwater, Miss.	34.00	31.00
Kosciusko, Miss.	$34.00–35.00	$30.00–31.00
Macon, Miss.	35.00	30.00
Rosedale, Miss.	35.00	30.00
Little Rock, Ark.	35.00	32.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	33.00	30.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	.....	30.00
Hope, Ark.	35.00	32.00
Osceola, Ark.	35.00	34.00
Warren, Ark.	35.00	32.00

Seeds

SEED MARKETS REMAIN QUIET; SOME PRICES SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Reports Indicate but Little Change in General Situation—Exports of Timothy Increase.

There were no startling developments in the seed trade in the 12 markets included in the accompanying table during the week ending Feb. 11. In some of the middle western markets, mild weather toward the end of the week gave a little impetus to the somewhat draggy business earlier in the week. Some seeds were quoted a little higher or prices for them were somewhat firmer because of lighter stocks than are normally carried at this time of the year.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red clover prices were 50c–$1 per 100 lbs. higher than a week ago in important markets. Nearly 300,000 lbs. arrived, subject to the seed importation act, at Baltimore and New York from Germany. Approximately 45,300 lbs. were exported during the week from Baltimore to Ireland. Alsike and sweet clover quotations were unchanged to 25c higher. A small quantity, 8,300 lbs., of alsike clover was exported from Baltimore to Ireland. It was reported from Utah that many inquiries relative to sweet-clover seed were being received and that the demand for alfalfa from the East continued to be very good.

EUROPE BUYS TIMOTHY SEED.

Grasses.—Timothy prices were a little weaker than during the previous week despite fair exports, amounting to about 163,700 lbs., to Great Britain, Holland, and Denmark from New York and Baltimore. The export demand for Kentucky bluegrass and redtop is fair to good but the stocks available for export are reported to be smaller than for several years. Approximately 12,100 lbs. of orchard grass arrived at New York from New Zealand during the week. Prices for this seed, as well as for rye grasses and meadow fescue, have not changed materially in several weeks. Interest in these grasses has been subordinate to that for Kentucky bluegrass and redtop seed.

Seed grains.—Because of the recent rises in the grain market, seed grains have been quoted firmer or higher than a week ago. The demand for them has been fair. Fodder corn prices range mostly 60c–$1, and field corn prices $1–$3 per bu., depending upon the variety, selection, and where the corn was grown. Some seed corn specialists are holding their especially selected corn at $2.50–$4 per bu., wholesale. In general, seed corn prices are much lower than during recent years.

VEGETABLE SEED PRICES.

(Concluded from front page.)

tion in the cost of production and preparation for market. The supply of the latter group, however, was not controlled by domestic commercial growers and with imports suddenly cut off the high prices prevailing in 1918 followed. Likewise the rally of domestic growers to supply the deficit thus created, followed by the rapid resumption of imports, caused these items to decline quickly to their 1917 price levels.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, FEB. 11, 1922.

Prices given are for the best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S., Feb. 12, 1921.	Av. for U. S., Feb. 14, 1920.
Clovers:	P. ct	P. ct														
Red clover	99.4	92	24.50	24.00	24.00	24.75	24.85	24.75	24.25	25.50	23.00	22.50	23.50	23.00	19.50	58.85
Alsike clover	98.3	91	18.50	19.00	21.65	19.00	20.60	20.00	19.25	20.50	18.75	19.00	19.50	22.00	25.15	59.50
White clover	96.9	91	36.00	34.00	43.00	35.00	40.00	38.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	53.90	62.30
Crimson clover	98.2	91	11.00	10.50	10.75	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	11.75	.....	7.90	13.60
Sweet clover	98.9	90	8.50	8.25	12.00	8.75	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.00	9.00	8.50	9.50	8.75	12.05	36.55
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	20.00	25.00	.....	.....	19.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	22.50	29.25
Alfalfa	99.5	91	17.50	17.50	20.00	18.00	17.50	18.50	18.50	19.50	18.00	17.50	16.00	18.25	18.70	43.00
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.75	7.25	8.00	7.50	7.20	7.50	7.20	7.00	7.35	7.25	8.00	7.75	7.45	14.90
Redtop	93.2	90	24.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	23.25	25.00	24.00	26.00	23.00	.....	14.40	21.10
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	49.00	45.50	51.00	47.00	48.00	49.00	49.00	51.00	52.00	50.00	48.00	.....	27.50	30.10
Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	38.00	36.00	.....	36.50	.....	38.50	38.00	35.00	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	86.9	87	17.00	17.00	18.50	18.50	21.00	18.25	17.50	20.00	19.75	19.00	19.00	.....	15.10	26.65
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	8.00	8.50	10.00	8.50	.....	9.25	9.50	12.50	11.00	10.00	9.00	.....	7.75	.....
Perennial rye grass	97.9	83	8.50	8.50	10.00	9.00	.....	9.50	9.75	12.50	11.00	11.00	11.25	.....	7.90	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	30.00	30.00	34.00	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	30.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	18.00	18.50	24.00	21.00	.....	.....	17.00	22.00	.....	18.00	19.50	.....	21.65	35.60
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	14.00	14.00	.....	16.30	30.20
Rape	99.2	92	6.75	6.50	7.50	7.75	9.00	7.50	7.35	8.00	8.25	8.50	9.00	.....	7.80	11.65
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	12.00	11.00	13.00	11.50	11.00	.....	12.00	12.50	13.00	.....	15.00	.....	13.65	20.75
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.00	4.50	6.00	5.00	7.00	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	10.40
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	4.50	4.75	5.75	4.85	.....	.....	4.50	5.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....	4.30	6.10
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.00	4.40	.....	.....	4.00	3.50	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	.....	4.65	10.85
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	.....	3.75	3.35	5.00	4.00	3.00	.....	.....	6.00	9.65
Seed grains:																
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.85	.....	.....	2.40	3.85
Seed oats	98.6	95	.80	.....	.90	.80	.....	.55	.55	.60	.75	.75	.....	.....	.85	1.30
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	.98	1.25	1.00	.....	.....	.85	.80	1.25	1.00	.....	.....	1.45	2.15
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.25	.....	1.35	.....	1.25	1.40	1.65	1.20	.....	.....	.....	2.20	2.10

On the whole, wholesale prices for 1922 compared with 1921 show a greater reduction than do the retail catalog prices. The wholesale prices of beans, peas, sweet corn, beet, cabbage, carrot, celery, onion, parsley, squash, and turnip are 15%–30% less, while the retail-catalog prices of these items, with the exception of cabbage and English turnip, are only 5%–15% less than last year.

Very little change, if any, occurred in the wholesale prices of other kinds of vegetable seeds except tomato which is quoted 10% less. The average retail prices of tomato declined 8%, spinach 15%, and watermelon 9%; cucumber, lettuce, muskmelon, parsley, parsnip, and radish were unchanged to slightly lower.

The agricultural value of many kinds of seed is potential, not apparent, and the farmer, in making purchases, often has to rely almost wholly on the integrity of the seller and the accuracy and completeness of his statements.

Average Wholesale Prices of Standard Varieties of Vegetable Seeds.

[Per pound.]

Kind of seed.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Beans, dwarf snap	$0.18	$0.26	$0.21	$0.16	$0.15	$0.13
Beans, garden, pole [1]	.14	.24	.23	.21	.19	.15
Beet, garden	.90	1.45	1.07	.64	.48	.38
Beet, mangel	.35	.90	.68	.36	.31	.27
Cabbage	1.90	3.80	8.00	2.75	2.40	2.00
Carrot	1.00	1.75	.90	.50	.50	.40
Celery, domestic	1.50	2.25	1.85	1.60	2.00	1.60
Celery, imported	10.00	10.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
Cucumber	.54	.83	.85	.86	.89	.81
Lettuce	.65	.85	.90	.72	.76	.76
Muskmelon	.54	.78	.81	.73	.79	.76
Watermelon	.42	.70	.54	.46	.45	.46
Onion seed	1.90	4.50	2.65	1.80	1.60	1.20
Parsley	.35	.60	1.00	.60	.60	.50
Parsnip	.30	.....	1.00	.40	.35	.35
Peas, garden	.12	.19	.19	.24	.19	.14
Radish	.40	1.60	1.30	.60	.50	.50
Spinach	.60	2.00	.75	.35	.20	.20
Squash, summer	.65	.80	1.05	1.00	.90	.75
Squash winter	.55	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.00	.80
Sweet corn	.20	.25	.17	.15	.13	.10
Tomato	2.75	3.60	4.00	3.25	3.10	2.80
Turnip, English	.35	1.75	1.35	.65	.50	.35
Turnip, Swede	.32	1.50	1.25	.45	.37	.27

[1] Not including Lima beans.

RETAIL CATALOGUE PRICES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

The retail catalogue prices given in the following table represent the average of prices quoted for standard varieties of vegetable seed by a number of representative mail-order dealers.

Kind of seed.	1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922	
	Per oz.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per lb.
Beans, dwarf snap	.....	$0.32	.....	$0.43	.....	$0.41	.....	$0.39	.....	$0.39	.....	$0.37
Beans, garden pole [1]	.....	.26	.....	.41	.....	.43	.....	.40	.....	.41	.....	.39
Beet, garden	$0.15	1.30	$0.20	2.35	$0.20	1.75	$0.15	1.35	$0.15	1.15	$0.14	1.00
Beet mangel	.10	.55	.15	1.30	.15	1.20	.10	.90	.10	.80	.10	.70
Cabbage	.25	3.00	.45	5.05	.90	11.10	.50	5.25	.35	3.90	.30	3.15
Carrot	.15	1.40	.20	2.25	.20	1.70	.15	1.30	.15	1.10	.13	1.00
Celery, domestic	.25	2.00	.30	2.85	.25	2.90	.30	3.20	.30	3.00	.27	2.75
Celery, imported	1.45	17.00	1.40	15.35	1.30	13.55	.95	10.45	.85	9.85	.85	9.05
Cucumber	.10	.95	.15	1.75	.15	1.30	.15	1.30	.15	1.40	.15	1.35
Lettuce	.15	1.35	.15	1.40	.15	1.50	.15	1.55	.20	1.60	.17	1.55
Muskmelon	.15	1.10	.15	1.30	.15	1.35	.15	1.50	.15	1.50	.17	1.50
Watermelon	.10	.80	.10	.95	.15	1.15	.15	1.10	.15	1.15	.14	1.05
Onion seed	.25	2.50	.55	5.15	.35	3.80	.30	3.15	.30	3.00	.26	2.55
Parsley	.10	.90	.15	1.05	.15	1.25	.15	1.10	.15	1.10	.14	1.10
Parsnip	.10	.70	.20	1.75	.20	1.80	.15	1.25	.15	1.05	.14	1.00
Peas, garden	.....	.23	.....	.37	.....	.38	.....	.45	.....	.42	.....	.37
Radish	.10	.65	.15	1.65	.15	1.65	.15	1.30	.15	1.15	.14	1.10
Spinach	.10	.90	.20	2.10	.15	1.25	.10	.80	.10	.70	.10	.60
Squash, summer	.10	.95	.15	1.40	.15	1.50	.15	1.05	.20	1.65	.17	1.50
Squash, winter	.10	.95	.15	1.50	.15	1.60	.20	1.70	.20	1.60	.17	1.40
Sweet corn	.....	.26	.....	.38	.....	.35	.....	.36	.....	.36	.....	.32
Tomato	.30	2.05	.40	4.10	.40	4.45	.40	4.45	.40	4.25	.37	3.90
Turnip, English	.10	.70	.20	1.95	.20	2.05	.15	1.40	.15	1.15	.13	.95
Turnip Swede	.10	.65	.20	2.35	.20	2.05	.15	1.35	.15	1.00	.13	.90

[1] Not including Lima beans.

Cotton

MARKETS QUIET DURING WEEK; PRICES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

Gain of One-Half Cent per Pound Registered During Week—Cotton Goods Market Reported Dull.

The cotton market was rather quiet during the week ending Feb. 11, but exhibited considerable strength in the face of many trade reports which in the main were not of a bullish character. The demand for raw cotton by mills was reported to be inactive. Reports from New England mill centers indicated that the labor troubles resulting from efforts of manufacturers to reduce wages were spreading and foreign news showed that there are numerous obstacles to a normal movement of cotton and cotton goods in the world's markets.

Nevertheless prices at the end of the week showed an advance of about ½¢ per lb. for the week. It is reported that one of the causes of this advance was the strength in the grain and stock markets during the week which found reflection in the cotton market, and that another cause may be the relatively strong technical position in which the market finds itself after a long period of liquidation.

The average price of middling, as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 16.44¢ per lb. on Feb. 11, compared with 16.02¢ at the close of the previous week and 13.18¢ for the same date in 1921. The advance in prices for future contracts during the week ranged from 42 points for December contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange to 61 points for March contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. March contracts at New York advanced 58 points. March future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 9.46d. per lb. on Feb. 10, compared with 9.42d. at the close of the previous week and 8.68d. for the corresponding day last year.

Spot sales during the week were a little smaller than those of the previous week. Sales in the 10 designated markets were 46,430 bales, compared with 51,754 bales the previous week and 68,801 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Feb. 11, were 2,160,050 bales, compared with 1,875,621 bales for the corresponding period in 1920–21.

The cotton goods market continued inactive during the week and prices were unsteady. It is stated that buyers are inclined to supply only their immediate needs and that they are avoiding more distant forward commitments pending the establishment of greater stability in the cotton trade.

Closing Future prices for Feb. 11 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
March	36.23	13.56	17.29	37.23	13.26	16.21
May	34.15	13.97	17.00	34.77	13.55	16.11
July	32.01	14.35	16.50	32.77	13.80	15.85
October	29.75	14.84	15.99	29.85	14.20	15.28

Cotton Movement from Aug. 1 to Feb. 10.
[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	3,954,574	4,218,294
Port stocks	1,127,135	1,429,176
Interior receipts	5,427,432	4,976,781
Interior stocks	1,450,778	1,728,475
Into sight	7,224,354	7,395,207
Northern spinners' takings	1,546,606	1,079,887
Southern Spinners' takings	2,636,150	1,591,814
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,115,033	4,782,767

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Feb. 11 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Feb. 11 in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	275	175	200	200	200	200	200	250	175	208
Strict Good Middling	150	225	150	150	150	150	150	150	175	150	160
Good Middling	100	125	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	105
Strict Middling	50	75	75	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	55
Middling	16.50	16.25	16.38	15.88	16.75	16.75	16.05	16.75	16.80	16.25	16.44
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	63	75	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75
Low Middling	200	175	200	175	175	175	175	200	175	175	183
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	275	300	300	275	275	275	300	300	300	290
Good Ordinary [2]	400	400	400	400	375	375	375	400	425	400	395
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	13	50	25	[3] 50	50	50	50	50	50	34
Strict Middling	125	113	150	125	50	100	150	150	125	100	119
Middling [2]	200	213	250	225	100	200	250	250	225	250	219
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	300	350	325	250	300	350	350	325	325	325
Low Middling [2]	450	400	450	425	350	400	450	450	400	375	417
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	150	200	200	150	200	200	250	150	300	200
Strict Middling [2]	300	250	300	300	250	250	300	350	225	350	288
Middling [2]	450	425	400	400	300	400	400	400	325	400	390
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	200	250	250	200	275	300	200	200	325	245
Strict Middling [2]	350	300	350	350	300	375	350	300	300	375	335
Middling [2]	450	400	450	450	350	475	450	400	400	425	425
Sales for week, bales	2,523	1,806	1,571	96	5,400	3,016	12,629	8,471	6,783	4,135	[4] 46,430

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Feb. 10.
[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	954,254	1,127,198
France	441,882	399,285
Germany	784,272	665,561
Italy	241,689	319,592
Japan	615,938	160,486
China	68,048	4,529
Spain	190,162	188,669
Belgium	105,540	138,036
Other countries	135,589	164,018
Total	3,537,374	3,167,374

Exports for the week ending Feb. 10, amounted to 81,385 bales, compared with 129,290 bales the previous week and 99,198 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	15½
Strict Low Middling, shy $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	16½
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	19
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	19
Strict Low Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	20
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	25
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	33
Good Middling, $1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	35

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 16¼¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 16¾¢ at Memphis on Feb. 11, 1922, and 13¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 13½¢ at Memphis on Feb. 12, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	225	100	175	50
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	600	300	525	350
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	1,000	600	825	750
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	1,400	800	1,125	950

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton are 47⅜¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 32⅜¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. These quotations exclude the import duty. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade is 27¾¢ per lb. on the same terms. A year ago the quotation for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton of the grade Fully Good was 41¢ per lb. and of grade Good Fair 32¾¢ per lb. for prompt delivery on the terms mentioned.

Telegraphic reports indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points is quoted as follows: No. 1 grade, 37½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 35½¢; No. 3, 34¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 32¾¢ per lb. for grade No. 2 and 31¾¢ for grade No. 3.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Feb. 10, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	3	2
Strict Good Middling	197	71	260	29
Good Middling	2,991	1,978	1,886	72
Strict Middling	10,185	12,503	10,035	1,902
Middling	19,484	37,669	20,540	3,939
Strict Low Middling	18,578	30,879	9,964	4,376
Low Middling	4,757	6,659	2,736	926
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,822	2,114	1,743	632
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,428	2,111	1,629	661
Good Middling Yellow Stained	13	22	4	3
Total	60,455	94,006	48,800	12,542

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Feb. 10, at the port of New York were 73,275 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 108,817 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 293,115 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 464,748 bales.

It is impossible to predict seed prices with any degree of accuracy or reliability because of the many factors that enter into the subject, such as carry over, current production, demand, general quality, weather conditions in the spring, transportation difficulties, exports and imports, and prices of other agricultural products.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS JAN. 15, 1922.

State.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 lbs.		Turkeys, per pound.		Wool (unwashed), per pound.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bushel.		Apples. Per barrel.		Beans. Dry, per bushel.		Beans. Soy, per bushel.		Cowpeas, per bushel.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	7.60	10.20	6.50	7.80	9.60	11.60	5.10	5.60	9.10	9.60	32.0	43.0	19	22	50.00	70.00	148	174	1.25	1.31	3.95	3.50	5.00	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	7.80	10.90	5.30	7.70	10.20	13.80	4.40	5.30	8.60	11.20	50.0	55.0	21	19	71.00	85.00	130	172	1.75	1.71	5.15	4.32	4.10	4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	7.20	9.20	4.00	5.70	8.40	11.20	3.70	5.10	7.70	8.80	40.0	41.0	20	19	64.00	78.00	118	172	2.60	1.88	6.50	5.00	4.00	4.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	8.10	11.30	5.20	6.40	11.30	13.00	7.20	.....	10.50	.....	45.0	49.0	20	.....	79.00	10000	136	125	2.50	1.79	7.25	3.93	4.10	4.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	9.50	11.10	5.50	7.00	10.40	15.40	4.20	7.00	8.00	9.00	45.0	60.0	16	19	10000	10000	150	.....	2.50	1.90	8.00	6.33	3.80	3.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	9.00	10.70	6.00	10.00	10.70	14.00	8.50	.....	11.00	.....	45.0	45.0	.....	.....	83.00	93.00	171	163	2.30	1.58	7.30	3.63	4.10	4.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	7.60	10.50	4.90	6.90	10.40	13.20	3.90	5.40	9.00	9.80	43.0	46.0	20	24	71.00	80.00	131	145	2.10	1.00	6.00	3.10	2.95	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	9.20	12.10	6.20	8.60	11.60	13.90	9.70	12.00	14.00	15.00	41.0	40.0	18	.....	80.00	10000	145	170	2.90	1.10	8.50	3.35	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	8.20	11.00	6.40	8.30	10.20	13.50	5.00	7.10	8.70	11.00	46.0	49.0	20	33	65.00	80.00	125	138	2.50	1.00	7.50	3.10	3.50	3.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	8.20	12.30	6.50	8.00	11.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00	83.00	85	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.20	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	8.00	11.20	6.00	8.00	10.40	14.50	4.60	5.50	8.70	10.00	42.0	45.0	21	23	65.00	74.00	95	104	2.62	1.09	8.00	3.50	4.00	3.75	2.00	3.00	2.50	3.00
Virginia	7.90	9.80	5.10	7.20	8.60	12.50	4.10	4.80	7.90	9.60	36.0	39.0	19	24	46.00	62.00	88	107	2.85	1.00	8.30	3.10	3.30	3.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.50
West Virginia	7.60	10.20	5.50	7.60	7.70	10.80	4.40	5.00	7.00	9.60	31.0	35.0	23	22	51.00	70.00	99	116	3.20	1.45	8.00	4.00	4.00	3.65	3.00	2.15	2.50	.....
North Carolina	9.60	11.40	4.80	6.70	6.00	8.70	5.40	8.00	6.80	9.00	30.0	31.0	20	26	45.50	60.00	108	128	2.90	1.21	9.00	4.33	3.65	3.55	2.08	1.72	2.15	2.18
South Carolina	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.90	5.30	8.00	6.70	8.00	8.00	9.50	25.0	27.0	.....	.....	40.00	60.00	86	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.77	1.75
Georgia	6.00	8.60	3.50	4.40	5.00	5.50	5.10	5.80	6.60	8.20	27.0	28.0	14	17	30.00	46.90	80	104	2.00	2.04	6.40	6.36	2.40	3.62	2.00	.93	1.55	1.56
Florida	5.70	8.00	4.00	5.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	7.00	6.00	7.00	31.0	32.0	20	20	60.00	65.00	120	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	3.50	2.50	3.50	2.10	2.25
Ohio	7.50	9.00	5.60	7.50	9.10	12.50	4.00	4.50	8.80	9.10	36.0	40.0	23	28	61.00	73.00	110	116	2.55	1.37	7.48	4.25	3.09	3.10	.....	4.00	.....	.....
Indiana	7.40	8.90	5.30	6.90	8.20	11.20	3.50	3.80	8.40	8.40	29.0	34.0	18	22	49.00	62.00	92	108	2.83	1.57	7.41	4.25	3.05	3.48	2.17	4.00	1.67	3.60
Illinois	7.00	8.60	5.30	6.80	7.70	9.80	4.30	4.60	8.20	8.50	32.0	33.0	16	19	53.00	71.20	88	98	2.83	1.82	8.88	5.78	3.01	4.18	1.67	2.17	1.64	2.38
Michigan	7.20	8.80	5.10	6.50	8.90	11.30	4.60	4.60	9.50	9.30	31.0	32.0	21	21	56.00	72.00	108	105	2.25	1.00	7.75	3.75	2.30	2.10	2.50	.....	1.75	.....
Wisconsin	6.60	8.40	3.90	5.50	7.10	9.00	3.90	4.50	8.10	9.00	32.0	35.0	19	24	52.50	64.00	99	117	2.62	1.70	8.30	5.30	3.01	3.15	1.90	4.00	.....	.....
Minnesota	6.50	8.40	4.20	5.40	6.40	8.10	4.00	4.30	7.70	7.80	27.0	33.0	14	19	49.00	61.00	96	107	2.90	2.02	8.70	6.00	3.25	3.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	6.80	8.10	5.80	7.00	7.20	8.50	4.40	4.60	8.40	8.70	32.0	33.0	17	19	56.00	66.00	95	118	3.26	2.08	8.96	6.40	3.42	3.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	6.80	8.20	5.10	6.80	6.80	8.80	4.40	4.40	8.00	8.10	32.0	33.0	15	17	45.00	59.00	57	75	2.55	1.80	7.25	5.55	3.40	3.90	2.20	3.50	2.10	2.30
North Dakota	5.90	8.00	4.00	5.00	5.80	7.80	4.30	5.50	6.60	8.50	25.0	25.0	15	.....	43.00	59.00	65	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	6.40	7.80	4.80	6.00	6.40	7.90	4.30	4.60	7.80	7.50	27.0	26.5	13	21	50.00	63.70	63	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	6.30	8.00	5.20	6.70	6.40	6.10	5.40	4.90	8.70	9.10	24.0	26.0	.....	.....	56.00	71.00	74	90	2.50	2.40	7.50	7.40	3.50	3.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	6.40	8.00	5.20	6.60	6.40	8.50	5.50	5.80	8.80	8.60	30.0	30.0	.....	.....	48.00	70.00	60	78	3.15	2.25	9.50	6.70	3.40	3.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	7.20	8.80	5.20	6.20	7.20	9.70	3.20	4.70	6.70	7.90	30.0	32.0	17	22	42.00	60.00	70	90	2.95	1.65	8.70	4.95	3.45	3.65	2.70	3.25	2.60	2.80
Tennessee	7.00	8.70	3.70	5.20	5.20	7.00	3.70	5.10	6.00	7.90	26.0	28.0	16	19	36.00	52.00	78	96	2.95	1.80	8.00	5.70	3.55	3.45	2.20	2.65	1.85	2.20
Alabama	6.20	8.90	3.10	4.20	4.60	6.20	5.20	5.90	7.80	7.00	25.0	27.0	13	18	32.00	41.00	75	84	2.27	1.90	.....	.....	2.41	3.20	1.84	2.55	1.43	1.65
Mississippi	6.50	8.60	2.80	3.60	4.50	5.70	4.70	4.90	5.50	7.20	28.0	28.2	10	20	31.00	40.10	72	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30	1.94	1.70	1.95
Louisiana	6.80	9.70	4.50	6.30	4.80	7.30	4.70	6.00	6.00	7.80	29.0	31.0	13	10	42.60	63.00	88	105	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	3.60	1.65	2.70	3.00	2.14	2.56
Texas	5.80	7.80	3.80	5.80	4.60	6.90	4.20	5.40	5.00	6.10	26.0	27.0	17	21	43.00	66.00	64	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	3.90	.....	.....	1.58	2.40
Oklahoma	6.20	8.10	4.00	5.50	5.00	6.80	3.70	3.90	5.60	5.30	27.0	26.0	12	.....	45.00	58.00	57	77	2.15	2.50	.....	.....	2.90	.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....
Arkansas	6.00	7.80	3.10	4.60	5.00	6.60	3.40	4.00	5.00	5.70	27.0	29.0	12	15	33.00	45.00	61	67	2.60	2.25	.....	.....	3.30	4.50	.....	.....	1.70	2.20
Montana	7.20	10.00	5.20	6.00	7.10	8.00	4.50	5.20	7.40	7.50	29.0	28.0	21	21	63.00	75.00	47	50	1.45	1.30	4.35	.....	3.20	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	6.50	8.20	5.30	6.20	7.50	8.00	5.40	5.50	7.70	8.30	29.0	35.0	17	15	65.00	74.00	48	64	2.80	3.20	.....	.....	3.70	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	6.00	7.30	4.90	6.30	7.10	8.00	6.70	4.50	8.00	8.40	25.0	28.0	16	20	60.00	69.00	67	71	1.50	.65	4.50	.....	2.70	1.80	.....	.....	1.20	.....
New Mexico	6.20	8.70	4.20	6.50	6.20	9.40	4.00	5.10	5.50	6.50	25.0	26.0	14	14	59.00	72.20	57	59	2.50	2.02	7.50	.....	2.50	2.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	8.20	11.00	5.00	7.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	11.00	35.0	31.0	.....	.....	95.00	11000	70	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	7.20	9.00	4.70	6.00	7.00	8.50	4.50	4.50	7.00	8.50	28.0	34.0	20	.....	70.00	68.00	85	100	1.49	1.40	4.47	.....	2.65	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	7.20	9.30	5.60	7.00	6.00	8.80	4.00	5.00	6.00	9.40	50.0	40.0	20	.....	90.00	90.00	47	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	6.70	8.80	4.50	6.00	6.30	8.00	5.30	6.40	7.10	8.00	25.0	30.0	18	19	70.00	72.00	85	93	1.50	1.60	4.50	.....	3.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	7.70	10.50	5.00	6.00	7.10	9.40	4.50	4.40	6.60	7.20	34.0	34.0	16	13	79.00	70.00	94	97	1.40	1.55	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	8.00	10.50	5.70	7.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	6.50	7.00	9.50	30.0	.....	19	22	70.00	75.00	80	90	1.40	1.50	4.20	.....	3.60	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	8.20	10.20	5.80	8.30	7.80	10.00	4.50	7.00	7.00	10.00	30.0	40.0	16	15	78.00	97.00	90	100	1.40	1.30	4.20	.....	3.10	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	6.80	8.72	4.75	6.32	7.23	9.34	4.57	5.30	7.33	8.44	30.7	33.0	18.0	19.6	52.83	66.82	82.10	96.43	1.83	1.31	5.13	3.85	2.86	2.95	2.11	2.18	1.72	1.97

AVERAGE OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Date.	Hogs, per 100 pounds.	Beef cattle, per 100 pounds.	Veal calves, per 100 pounds.	Sheep, per 100 pounds.	Lambs, per 100 pounds.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbage, per 100 pounds.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton. Timothy.	Hay, per ton. Clover.	Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.	Clover seed, per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cottonseed, per ton.	Broom corn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton.	Cottonseed meal, per ton.	Cottonseed hulls, per ton.	Hops, per pound.	Peanuts, per pound.	Turnips, per bushel.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.
1913, Jan. 15	6.77	5.40	7.06	4.35	6.03	18.6	49.51	140	1.26	.82	2.26	.....	.....	.....	9.41	1.79	7.66	21.98	49	.....	.....	25.24	30.97	.....	19.7	4.6	49.6
1914, Jan. 15	7.45	6.01	7.89	4.67	6.16	15.7	57.99	137	1.87	1.21	2.17	.....	.....	.....	7.99	2.07	6.55	22.70	94	.....	.....	26.53	32.49	.....	20.6	4.7	56.8
1915, Jan. 15	6.57	5.99	7.66	4.95	6.47	18.6	58.47	130	1.36	.89	2.63	14.07	13.07	9.48	8.51	2.63	7.61	19.14	66	.....	.....	27.91	29.53	.....	14.8	4.5	49.2
1916, Jan. 15	6.32	5.85	7.67	5.52	7.29	23.3	57.79	128	1.17	1.13	3.47	13.11	11.24	9.89	10.27	3.05	8.84	36.85	104	1.56	.....	25.93	37.03	13.38	13.0	4.3	48.6
1917, Jan. 15	9.16	6.86	9.15	7.33	9.59	31.8	63.92	129	3.95	2.08	5.71	12.61	11.38	12.79	9.60	2.44	7.97	52.53	181	1.92	1.19	32.76	42.95	17.93	11.8	4.9	78.6
1918, Jan. 15	15.26	8.33	11.16	10.55	13.83	58.1	76.54	130	2.74	1.79	7.00	21.37	19.82	21.27	14.48	3.57	10.14	67.51	249	2.62	1.71	41.32	55.93	22.51	.....	7.0	88.4
1919, Jan. 15	15.69	9.65	12.39	9.68	12.71	55.2	86.10	120	2.19	1.34	4.98	23.48	21.69	20.42	21.55	4.34	10.07	61.93	169	2.39	1.54	49.78	62.81	22.21	31.0	6.0	82.1
1920, Jan. 15	13.36	8.99	12.89	9.34	12.91	53.3	94.42	118	4.31	2.81	4.70	21.59	23.78	24.18	28.06	5.35	16.60	69.88	163	3.13	1.37	50.23	79.39	16.78	.....	9.9	112.4
1921, Jan. 15	8.72	6.32	9.34	5.30	8.44	19.6	66.82	96	1.91	1.35	2.95	19.88	19.17	14.98	10.82	3.01	9.95	18.96	70	1.97	.66	39.74	42.92	13.27	29.5	4.4	.....
Feb. 15	8.58	6.02	9.08	5.01	7.76	19.8	63.44	98	1.86	1.31	2.85	18.30	17.39	13.55	10.61	2.75	9.01	19.76	71	2.04	.58	36.77	41.93	15.05	21.7	4.1	.....
Mar. 15	9.13	6.36	9.05	5.27	7.90	18.9	65.37	101	1.71	1.14	2.89	17.01	16.41	12.88	10.98	2.97	9.31	18.92	72	2.05	.67	35.18	40.17	11.76	20.2	4.0	.....
Apr. 15	7.96	6.08	7.73	5.11	7.55	17.9	61.35	100	2.03	.98	2.69	16.09	15.47	11.35	10.80	2.81	8.71	17.23	69	2.16	.54	32.15	37.41	14.07	.....	3.5	.....
May 15	7.62	5.98	7.55	5.11	7.78	16.0	62.63	98	3.10	1.07	2.73	15.44	14.90	10.88	10.71	2.90	8.97	17.28	66	2.43	.52	29.71	36.75	13.56	.....	3.4	.....
June 15	7.22	5.65	7.43	4.74	7.59	15.4	59.89	98	4.01	1.38	2.82	15.16	14.52	10.61	10.20	2.99	8.73	17.06	76	2.65	.62	29.35	37.84	13.67	.....	3.8	.....
July 15	8.09	5.40	7.37	4.34	7.37	15.5	56.55	94	3.95	1.48	2.75	14.51	13.89	9.85	10.00	2.98	7.89	18.75	75	2.87	.51	26.83	38.24	14.35	.....	3.8	.....
Aug. 15	8.73	5.39	7.31	4.38	6.99	15.4	55.85	93	3.16	1.50	2.83	15.01	14.17	9.66	10.37	2.71	8.54	22.06	67	2.41	.58	26.25	40.74	13.72	.....	3.9	1.65
Sept. 15	7.51	4.98	7.67	4.11	6.27	15.5	54.33	89	2.61	1.68	2.99	14.83	14.37	9.86	10.25	2.31	8.53	27.19	68	2.00	.55	25.31	41.97	11.16	.....	4.0	1.75
Oct. 15	7.31	4.81	7.61	3.96	5.98	15.8	53.39	85	2.39	1.87	2.87	14.39	13.99	9.82	10.21	2.70	8.33	31.05	72	2.01	.48	24.22	43.54	14.63	.....	4.0	1.86
Nov. 15	6.66	4.69	7.20	3.84	6.12	15.6	52.28	82	2.42	2.20	2.85	14.22	13.83	9.67	10.09	2.41	8.09	29.15	68	1.85	.36	23.60	43.67	14.09	25.9	3.7	.88
Dec. 15	6.52	4.62	7.14	4.10	6.60	16.9	53.30	81	2.77	2.45	2.83	14.31	14.17	10.46	10.38	2.57	7.63	28.78	86	1.76	.31	26.10	41.23	14.53	.....	3.5	.86
1922, Jan. 15	6.80	4.75	7.23	4.57	7.33	18.0	52.83	82	3.05	2.64	2.86	14.51	13.90	10.55	10.69	2.70	7.39	29.24	71	1.72	.41	28.08	45.08	14.06	.....	3.6	.88

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS JAN. 15, 1922—Continued.

State.	Turnips, per bushel.		Cotton seed, per ton.		Hay, per ton. Timothy.		Hay, per ton. Clover.		Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.		Hay, per ton. Prairie.		Clover seed, per bushel. As sold.		Clover seed, As bought.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As sold.		Timothy seed, As bought.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As sold.		Alfalfa seed, As bought.		Bran, per ton. As bought.		Cotton-seed, meal, per ton. As bought.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Cts.	Cts.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.
Maine	90	89	....	....	24.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.00	18.00	....	....	5.70	5.15	....	....	....	....	33.00	48.00	52.00	54.00
New Hampshire	90	105	....	....	25.00	31.00	23.00	27.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	15.50	20.25	....	....	4.20	5.50	....	....	....	....	32.00	43.00	48.00	51.00
Vermont	100	104	....	....	22.00	22.00	19.00	19.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	15.75	14.95	....	....	4.30	4.65	....	....	11.50	9.20	33.00	43.00	50.00	49.00
Massachusetts	95	106	....	....	27.00	30.00	25.00	29.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.50	21.00	....	....	6.00	5.40	....	....	....	....	32.00	41.00	52.00	43.00
Rhode Island	100	96	....	....	28.00	31.00	26.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.25	....	....	....	5.00	4.75	....	....	....	....	33.00	46.00	51.00	53.00
Connecticut	92	88	....	....	25.00	33.00	22.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17.00	12.50	....	....	4.50	4.00	....	....	....	....	33.00	43.00	49.00	47.00
New York	85	67	....	....	18.50	23.00	16.00	19.00	17.00	23.00	....	....	....	....	14.20	13.70	....	....	4.00	4.90	....	....	13.50	....	32.00	43.85	50.20	53.75
New Jersey	85	80	....	....	24.00	30.00	22.00	28.00	25.00	31.00	8.00	15.00	11.00	....	13.50	15.50	2.50	....	3.60	4.90	11.00	....	12.25	15.50	34.00	45.00	51.00	48.00
Pennsylvania	110	110	....	....	17.00	21.00	15.00	23.00	18.00	27.00	....	....	12.00	12.90	14.00	15.10	3.50	3.95	4.25	5.15	11.75	12.00	13.25	13.90	32.00	44.00	48.00	52.00
Delaware	50	15	....	....	16.00	24.00	15.30	22.00	19.00	....	....	....	....	....	14.00	15.50	....	....	4.50	4.50	....	....	....	....	35.00	49.00	....	....
Maryland	69	60	....	....	15.00	24.00	13.60	21.00	18.80	26.00	....	....	11.00	10.00	13.60	14.50	....	4.00	4.00	4.50	....	....	....	....	32.60	46.00	48.70	51.00
Virginia	100	75	32.00	25.00	19.00	24.00	17.00	22.00	21.00	26.00	....	....	....	....	14.50	15.00	....	3.80	4.00	4.60	....	....	13.00	14.50	34.00	45.00	47.00	48.00
West Virginia	85	100	....	....	17.50	24.00	16.00	22.00	18.70	25.00	....	....	10.00	12.00	15.00	15.80	3.00	4.00	4.75	5.00	....	....	15.00	18.00	35.00	48.00	51.75	50.00
North Carolina	90	102	32.20	21.00	23.50	29.00	22.30	28.00	22.00	16.00	15.00	....	12.00	10.80	13.70	16.90	5.10	....	5.50	5.80	....	....	13.00	....	35.10	51.00	43.40	41.00
South Carolina	....	....	32.00	20.00	....	26.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34.00	48.00	40.00	38.00
Georgia	80	134	32.30	22.00	....	26.40	....	....	....	....	13.50	18.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33.50	49.00	40.00	39.50
Florida	180	175	27.50	24.00	....	29.00	....	....	....	....	25.00	23.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37.00	47.00	44.50	45.00
Ohio	100	95	....	....	12.00	19.00	11.00	18.00	14.00	21.25	10.00	....	11.70	12.00	13.55	14.15	2.80	3.35	3.60	4.00	11.75	13.00	12.30	14.60	31.00	41.00	49.00	50.00
Indiana	77	79	....	....	13.00	20.00	13.00	18.00	14.00	21.00	6.00	11.00	11.00	10.70	13.00	12.70	3.00	3.60	3.60	4.25	10.60	10.40	13.05	14.00	31.00	40.00	49.00	45.00
Illinois	79	89	....	....	14.00	21.10	14.00	20.10	16.00	24.20	16.00	15.75	10.90	10.60	12.90	13.80	3.10	4.00	3.70	4.20	10.60	13.25	11.55	15.10	27.00	38.10	48.00	45.30
Michigan	65	60	....	....	15.00	18.50	13.70	17.20	15.20	20.00	9.00	....	10.30	10.50	13.00	13.25	3.00	3.50	3.90	4.40	12.00	....	13.90	17.00	31.00	41.50	50.00	48.00
Wisconsin	74	59	....	....	16.00	19.80	15.80	18.20	20.80	25.50	11.30	13.20	10.75	10.60	13.10	12.60	2.95	2.95	3.70	3.90	....	....	14.05	15.60	25.75	34.20	45.30	55.20
Minnesota	71	90	....	....	11.40	14.60	10.90	14.00	12.30	15.30	17.90	11.00	9.35	11.00	11.80	13.80	2.80	3.35	4.00	4.10	....	....	....	....	22.00	29.00	....	....
Iowa	110	105	....	....	10.70	16.30	10.50	16.40	12.10	17.90	8.00	13.20	10.40	11.30	12.10	12.70	2.50	2.50	2.70	3.60	10.30	11.00	11.70	14.75	26.00	38.00	49.00	46.00
Missouri	55	50	31.00	20.00	10.60	17.00	11.90	17.40	13.90	19.40	7.00	11.45	11.00	11.00	12.60	13.75	2.95	3.55	3.75	4.60	11.50	12.00	12.20	16.25	25.60	35.00	46.80	41.30
North Dakota	150	150	....	....	10.50	14.00	10.00	14.00	12.00	18.00	7.50	9.50	10.00	13.20	12.00	17.40	3.00	3.25	4.00	5.50	12.00	12.60	13.80	16.80	18.00	30.00	....	....
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	8.10	12.40	9.00	10.50	9.10	12.40	7.00	8.80	....	....	....	14.90	2.60	3.00	....	....	9.30	14.20	11.50	15.80	24.00	36.60	....	....
Nebraska	105	89	....	....	9.70	10.30	10.00	9.95	9.00	11.65	7.20	8.75	9.15	9.85	11.00	12.90	....	3.15	3.85	5.50	9.00	12.30	10.00	14.80	20.00	37.50	....	....
Kansas	75	90	....	....	10.20	14.00	10.00	13.60	10.10	13.40	6.70	9.10	....	....	....	13.50	....	3.00	....	....	7.20	8.35	8.50	9.95	21.00	31.00	43.00	39.40
Kentucky	65	75	....	....	16.40	22.00	15.20	22.00	17.50	24.00	....	....	11.00	10.75	14.90	14.85	3.60	4.00	4.75	4.75	....	....	14.95	19.75	30.00	44.00	50.25	46.00
Tennessee	70	77	30.50	23.50	19.60	26.80	19.20	25.00	20.00	24.50	13.20	18.35	12.40	13.40	14.00	16.20	....	5.10	4.25	5.25	....	....	13.20	15.00	31.00	45.40	43.00	42.15
Alabama	100	125	31.00	21.00	20.00	26.00	16.00	23.00	20.00	30.00	13.00	17.00	9.00	....	13.30	15.00	....	....	8.00	....	....	....	15.00	17.00	33.00	45.00	41.00	28.00
Mississippi	95	136	29.30	19.90	18.00	22.00	17.50	20.60	22.50	28.00	12.70	16.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33.00	45.40	42.90	40.00
Louisiana	105	160	25.60	20.40	20.00	22.50	15.00	25.25	19.00	25.00	11.70	19.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28.00	37.30	42.80	42.10
Texas	140	150	27.00	17.00	....	....	....	....	14.50	28.00	4.50	15.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30.00	42.00	43.00	40.00
Oklahoma	100	100	27.00	17.00	....	....	....	....	11.00	18.00	7.00	12.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.00	10.70	8.00	12.60	26.00	36.00	43.00	39.00
Arkansas	70	90	28.00	19.00	15.50	21.50	15.50	22.00	18.00	24.00	11.70	15.00	....	....	15.00	15.50	....	....	4.90	5.00	....	....	13.60	14.50	29.20	41.00	41.35	36.00
Montana	150	140	....	....	7.00	11.00	7.00	11.00	6.00	10.00	5.00	8.00	....	....	....	....	2.00	....	2.80	....	9.00	13.50	11.00	17.00	18.00	36.00	47.00	47.50
Wyoming	155	135	....	....	7.70	8.00	8.00	....	7.00	8.65	8.60	9.00	....	....	11.40	....	....	....	6.25	....	9.40	10.50	12.60	....	22.70	45.80	50.00	50.00
Colorado	55	116	....	....	6.50	13.60	4.50	10.50	4.40	8.50	4.00	12.90	7.20	10.00	13.00	....	3.00	....	5.60	....	7.20	8.50	12.00	12.70	23.00	37.00	47.00	45.40
New Mexico	140	141	....	....	9.00	....	....	....	11.00	17.00	8.00	15.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.00	11.10	10.00	14.10	32.00	45.20	46.00	44.80
Arizona	110	125	17.00	10.50	....	....	....	....	13.00	22.00	10.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38.00	53.00	35.00	20.00
Utah	110	130	....	....	8.70	12.00	8.00	10.00	7.00	12.00	4.50	8.00	....	....	8.50	12.75	2.70	2.70	6.80	4.00	6.60	7.20	7.40	8.20	19.00	32.00	....	....
Nevada	....	....	....	....	6.50	12.00	8.00	12.00	6.00	10.00	4.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho	100	....	....	....	9.00	17.50	8.50	14.50	6.00	12.00	....	....	9.60	8.20	13.30	9.70	2.60	2.60	3.60	4.10	7.25	7.00	9.90	11.25	18.00	37.00	....	....
Washinton	....	....	....	....	10.80	22.00	....	....	8.80	16.00	....	....	....	....	14.10	17.30	....	....	5.20	6.60	....	....	....	....	22.00	40.40	....	....
Oregon	110	....	....	....	11.50	18.00	10.50	17.00	10.50	14.00	....	....	9.00	10.80	12.00	13.20	....	....	5.25	....	9.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	24.00	40.00	....	....
California	....	....	....	15.00	....	13.00	....	....	13.00	17.00	....	....	9.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9.00	10.20	12.60	15.00	30.00	50.00	42.00	40.00
United States	87.5	88.7	29.24	18.96	14.51	19.88	13.90	19.17	10.55	14.98	9.10	10.20	10.69	10.82	13.44	14.02	2.70	3.04	3.83	4.40	7.39	9.95	10.33	10.91	28.08	39.74	45.08	42.92

Western Australia to Have Wheat Pool.

As a consequence of the discontinuance of the Australian Commonwealth Wheat Pool, the wheat crop of Western Australia will be marketed by a State pool, according to information received by the Department of Agriculture. The handling of wheat at railway sidings and the seaboard will be done by the same organization as heretofore but the pool will be financed by the State Government instead of the Federal Government and its various activities will be controlled by a locally appointed board.

The wheat acreage of Western Australia this year is estimated at 1,545,026 acres, compared with 1,445,000 acres during 1920-21, when the yield amounted to 12,220,000 bus. The pool, therefore, expects to handle considerably more than the 10,500,000 bus. received last year. Growers have been guaranteed a Government advance of 3s. (73¢ at par) per bu. on delivery at the railway siding, which will call for an estimated amount of upwards of £1,500,000 ($7,299,750 at par) exclusive of more than £300,000 ($1,459,950) of commitments for rail, wharfage, and handling charges.

In regard to ocean freight rates it is estimated that those for Australia generally will be between 65s and 75s. ($15.82 and $18.25) per ton. Western Australia, owing to its geographical position, will probably receive a reduction of 5s. ($1.22) per ton on these rates. On account of the expansion of certain Australian industries and the consequent slackening of importations, considerable tonnage required for the Australian harvest must now come in ballast from the United Kingdom. The effect is that the rate charged for wheat has to bear the cost of running the steamer one way empty. The average freight from Australia to the United Kingdom before the war was 27s. 6d. to 30s. ($6.69 to $7.30) per ton.

Fairly Good Crops in Southern Serbia.

The cereal crops of southern Serbia have been fairly satisfactory, according to information gathered by the Ministry of Agriculture and submitted by the American consul at Belgrade. A surplus of 3,674,333 bus. of wheat is available for export. Practically all of the barley crop is said to have been purchased for export. The bulk of the oat crop has been purchased by the Serbian Government, leaving only 1,866,812 bus. for export. It is reported that 393,678 bus. of corn may be exported. About 17,637,000 lbs. of forage have been shipped via Saloniki to Constantinople and Alexandria. The regions of Kuchana and Strumitza have furnished 11,023,000 lbs. of rice to Constantinople for exportation.

Exports from U. S. Ports of In-Transit Shipments of Canadian Wheat.

Exports of Canadian wheat shipped through the United States in bond during the month of December, 1921, amounted to 14,060,184 bus., according to a statement received from the Department of Commerce.

Exports by customs districts were as follows: Philadelphia, 6,075,447 bus.; New York, 5,350,779 bus.; Maryland (principal port Baltimore), 1,375,518 bus.; Massachusetts (principal port Boston), 1,258,440 bus.

Exports from United States ports of Canadian rye during the same month amounted to 5,056,926 bus., as follows: Philadelphia, 4,836,901 bus.; Maryland, 116,649 bus.; New York, 103,376 bus.

These exports should not be confused with exports of foreign products, which are reported separately in the trade statistics of the United States.

Weather

SEVERE COLD EXPERIENCED IN NORTHWEST DURING PAST WEEK

Conditions Mostly Favorable in South Except for Some Frost Damage to Winter Truck Crops.

There was some frost damage to winter truck crops in the Southeast during the week ending Feb. 14, but otherwise moisture, temperature, and sunshine conditions were favorable for growth and farm work in most of the South. The planting of corn was begun in southern Texas and northern Florida while the planting of white potatoes was under way throughout the Gulf coast areas, both at about the normal date.

The week was very cold in the upper Great Plains and much suffering of stock resulted with considerable interruption of traffic. There was no precipitation during the week in the dry Southwest, where moisture is greatly needed.

UNFAVORABLE FOR KANSAS WHEAT.

Small grains. The weather continued fairly favorable for fall-sown grains from the Mississippi Valley eastward although there has been considerable complaint of unfavorable freezing and thawing in the absence of a snow-cover protection in the Ohio Valley States. Most of the wheat crop in the extreme lower Missouri Valley continues in a healthy condition, and all cereals are maintaining satisfactory growth in the South.

Another unfavorable week for wheat was experienced in Kansas and portions of the adjoining States. Unseasonably high temperatures the first of the week were followed by much colder weather the latter part, with no relief from the severe drought. Wheat showed some improvement in Oklahoma under the influence of moderately warm weather except in the western portion, where further damage was done by continued drought and high winds drifting the soil.

Severely cold weather prevailed in the north-central border States but grain fields were mostly protected there by ample snow cover; the protection was especially good in the eastern portions of the north Pacific States. Rains were beneficial in California, but it was too cool for much growth in the northern portion of the State.

The preparation of soil for spring oats made good progress. The seeding of this crop was begun during the week northward to the southeastern portion of Kansas at a date considerably earlier than the average.

Truck and Miscellaneous Crops.—Some damage was done by frost in northern Florida the first of the week, with slight damage in the central portion and in the coast districts of Alabama. Otherwise conditions were favorable for the development of southern truck crops and for plowing, planting, and marketing. Rain is needed on the upland of the Florida peninsula. The planting of sugar cane was being pushed rapidly in the lower Mississippi Valley. Seed cane is in danger of premature sprouting, due to warm weather and delayed planting. The weather was favorable for marketing tobacco in Central States; tobacco beds were being prepared in Tennessee.

Pastures, Ranges, and Stock.—Much warmer weather prevailed in most central and southern Rocky Mountain and Great Plains States, with conditions more favorable for stock. Very cold weather was experienced, however, in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, and much suffering and some loss resulted. Heavy feeding has been necessary, and the supply is reported scarce in some localities. It was too cold in northern California for growth of grass, and stock is suffering from hunger and exposure. Lambing is well advanced in that region, with an unusually heavy mortality. Lambing made satisfactory progress in Idaho. Ranges improved in the central and lower Rocky Mountain States, but deteriorated in parts of the southwestern Great Plains because of lack of moisture.

FRUIT TREES IN GOOD CONDITION.

Fruit.—While comparatively mild weather prevailed in central and southern districts during the week, it was cool enough to prevent premature development of deciduous fruit buds, which continue nearly dormant as far south as Arkansas. Reports indicate that both trees and buds are generally in good condition.

The weather since the recent freeze in California has been such as to largely retard the full development of damage done to citrus. The extent of the damage is still undetermined, but is thought to be greater than at first expected. Navel oranges continue to drop heavily in that State. Citrus fruit continues in good condition in Florida.

Strawberries are in excellent condition in the central Gulf districts, where they are beginning to mature; some small shipments have been made from Louisiana.

Farm work.—With comparatively little rainfall in most of the South during the week, conditions were more favorable for farm work, and plowing and planting made satisfactory progress. The planting of white potatoes was under way in Gulf coast districts and was begun as far north as southern Arkansas and the coast regions of South Carolina. The planting of melons and corn was going on in central and southern Florida and was begun in the northern portion of the State. A large volume of corn went to market in Iowa.

Transportation.—Dirt roads improved in all the Southern States except in North Carolina and northern Georgia, where heavy rains fell, as shown by Chart II on page 152. All traffic was delayed by drifting snow in the extreme upper Great Plains States. Railway traffic was slightly delayed by heavy snow in the higher western mountains, while roads are poor in most of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast region.

Week Cold in the Northwest; Conditions Mild in Southwest.

Unseasonably cold weather persisted over the northwestern Great Plains and northern Rocky Mountain districts during the week ending Feb. 11, but temperatures were unseasonably high in the Southwest. Much colder weather overspread the Southeastern States at the beginning of the week and the freezing temperature line was carried southward to the central portion of the Florida peninsula on the morning of Feb. 8. There was a rapid reaction to warmer weather in that section and the latter part of the week was unseasonably warm.

A storm of considerable energy moved northeastward along the Atlantic coast the first part of the week and was attended by gales and rain or snow in Atlantic coast district. Low pressure prevailed during much of the week over the far Northwestern States and precipitation was frequent there, especially in northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather continued throughout the week, however, from the lower Missouri Valley and middle Plains States southwestward.

Temperature.—Chart I on page 152 shows that the temperature for the week averaged much below normal from the extreme upper Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains. It averaged 18° a day below normal in northern Montana and the weekly averages were zero or lower in North Dakota and much of Montana. The week was unseasonably warm, however, in the Southwest where in considerable areas the temperature averaged 10° to 12° above normal, while it was mostly mild in the Great Central Valley States. The lowest temperature reported was 30° below zero at Moorhead, Minn., on the 14th.

Sunshine.—There was much cloudy weather in the Middle Atlantic States but an abundance of sunshine in most districts between the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountains, as well as most of the South.

Precipitation.—Chart II on page 152 shows that considerable precipitation occurred during the week from northern Georgia northeastward to North Carolina, in some upper Rocky Mountain districts, and generally in the Pacific Coast States; rainfall was heavy in California. No rain occurred over large areas of the Southwest and the amounts were generally too small for measurement throughout the Mississippi Valley and in the east Gulf and South Atlantic districts.

Wheat and Rye Acreage in France.

In a recent radiogram received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, the area sown to winter wheat in France for 1921–22 is given as 11,860,000 acres, or 93.6% of the area sown in 1920–21. The area sown to rye for 1921–22 is given as 2,055,000, or 95.1% of the area sown in 1920–21.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

(Week ending Feb. 14.)

New England.—Generally fair; seasonable temperature. Ice harvesting nearing completion; quality excellent. Road conditions good for lumbering in north portion. Peach buds reported in good condition.

New York.—Temperature generally above normal. General rain first of week decreased snow cover materially. Moderately heavy snow and sleet in eastern counties Sunday; light snow elsewhere.

New Jersey.—Generally thawing; ground mostly bare. Unimproved roads almost impassable. No farm work. No improvement in grass or grain.

Pennsylvania.—Mild temperatures with frequent light rain and snow. Fields only partly snow-covered and many entirely bare; some damage to winter grains reported. Main highways in fair to good condition. Weather generally favorable for outdoor work.

Maryland and Delaware.—Frequent light rain or snow interfered with building and other outside activities. Mild temperature made fields and roads unusually soft. Wheat and rye benefited by recent snow cover though probably affected unfavorably past week by alternate thawing and freezing.

Virginia.—Favorable week. Ground mostly bare. Wheat improved with plentiful moisture and moderate temperature.

Cool enough to hold back fruit buds. Roads muddy but mostly passable.

North Carolina.—Much cloudiness; temperature decidedly above normal. Rain at close of week; heavy in most central districts and upper coastal plain. Wheat, oats, and rye looking well though making rather too much growth in some sections. Little field work on account of wet soil. Roads rather heavy.

South Carolina.—Week mild and open; latter part unseasonably warm. Winter cereals generally in good condition and not abnormally advanced. Cabbage and turnips in good condition. White potato planting began along coast.

Georgia.—Temperatures below freezing over entire State on the 8th followed by very warm weather rest of week. Heavy rains in northern division at close; sunshine very deficient. Wheat, oats, and rye continue thrifty. Some white potatoes planted in south. Rural roads poor but passable.

Florida.—Frost first days of week damaged truck in north and locally in central division. Weather mostly favorable rest of week except rain needed on uplands in peninsula. Planting melons and corn continued in central and south and began in north; some up and doing well. Irish potatoes doing well. Citrus fruit in good condition. Farm work well advanced.

Alabama.—Week opened cold with freezing to coast; remainder unseasonably warm. Generally fair. Dirt roads generally improved. Farm work progressing slowly. Oats and wheat growing satisfactorily. Freeze slightly injured tender vegetation in coast counties. Cabbage doing remarkably well. Peach trees blossoming in some southern counties.

Mississippi.—Freezing to coast on the 8th; slight damage. Generally ample sunshine. Truck made good progress and potatoes were being planted in central portion. Very light precipitation. Dirt roads in fair condition.

Louisiana.—Temperatures averaged considerably above normal although low at beginning of week. Practically no rainfall. Very favorable for field work and growing crops. Fields and roads drying rapidly. Plowing in progress generally at close of week and cane planting being pushed. Seed cane in danger of premature sprouting due to warm weather and delayed planting. Strawberries in excellent condition and beginning to mature. Planting potatoes and truck.

Texas.—Week warm and dry; sunshine abundant. Generally favorable for plant growth and outdoor work although precipitation needed in western third of State. Winter grains improving. Preparation of soil advanced and planting corn and potatoes started in south. Truck movement heavy. Dirt roads fair but locally rough. Ranges need moisture; in places dead. Stock fair except poor in southwest; feeding in north-central portion.

Oklahoma.—Generally fair and moderately warm; no precipitation. Favorable for farm work and good progress made in preparation of ground for spring crops except in dry western counties. Wheat made fair growth and condition improved except in western counties where further damaged by drought, high winds, and blowing of soil. Planting oats well under way.

Arkansas.—Cool first and last of week; warm remainder. Very light precipitation in central and eastern sections on the 14th. Weather and soil favorable for farm work. Some truck, oats, and potatoes planted. Meadows becoming green. Wheat and oats good. Fruit still nearly dormant.

Tennessee.—Although quite cold first day or two temperature averaged much above normal; precipitation light. Conditions fine for farm work. Plowing well advanced; some early garden crops planted. Wheat and all other winter crops made good progress.

Kentucky.—Most of week unseasonably warm and grain and grass started growth; ended with severe freeze. Precipitation light but soil wet. Winter grains in good condition. Favorable for spring lambs except for two cold days.

West Virginia.—Warm; scattered thunder showers, generally light. Favorable for outdoor work. Wheat made good growth. Traffic impeded on dirt roads by mud.

Ohio.—Weather conditions moderate though variable. Generally favorable for current farm operations and winter grains except wheat adversely affected in places by thawing and freezing and absence of snow covering. Improved highways continue good to excellent.

Indiana.—Very light precipitation; plenty of sunshine; mild temperature except last two mornings. Freezing and thawing without snow cover unfavorable to wheat and rye. Sugar camps opening. Main highways generally good.

Illinois.—Mild temperature Thursday and Friday but week ended moderately cold. Only traces of precipitation and ground bare; sunshine ample. Some complaints of freezing and thawing but wheat good in central portion; fair to good in south. Roads good in most areas.

Michigan.—Mild weather melted snow in southern and central counties. Snow and colder weather followed on the 12th and winter crops are again protected. Heavy snow interferes with motor traffic in north.

Wisconsin.—Thawing first half of week, settling snow in north and baring ground in south. Seasonable temperatures second half with light snowfall. Roads froze rough but movement of farm products unimpeded. Fruit trees and live stock in good condition.

Minnesota.—Unseasonably mild weather first part of week; severely cold latter part. Winter grains well covered. Roads rough and badly drifted; wheel traffic impossible; some hauling being done on sleighs.

Iowa.—Temperatures averaged slightly above normal but the range was unusual, from 60° above to 10° below. Winter grain and grasses needing moisture in south. Roads fair. Large volume of corn going to market.

Missouri.—Abundant sunshine; no precipitation; above normal warmth except last day which was cold with some zero temperatures. Most wheat in healthy condition; no serious injury reported; moisture would be beneficial generally. Fruit buds healthy. All streams very low; stock water scarce. All main roads in good condition.

Kansas.—Week unfavorable for wheat with no rain and abnormally high temperatures first part that had a tendency to start development of crop when ground was too dry to support growth. Severe drop in temperature latter part also unfavorable. Roads good.

Nebraska.—Warm first of week; cold last. Much sunshine; no snow. Roads good. Week favorable for work generally. No change in winter wheat condition. Stock doing well.

South Dakota.—Cold most of week; snow middle part. Winter wheat injured where snow covering inadequate. Range stock suffering from severe weather; heavy feeding necessary; feed scarce in localities. Railway and highway traffic retarded by drifting snow.

North Dakota.—General snows throughout with temperature far below normal made very unfavorable conditions for live stock and outdoor work. Railway traffic seriously delayed. Cross country auto travel completely stopped. Much loss of live stock in southwestern portion owing to shortage of feed.

Montana.—Severely cold week with light to moderate snows. Live stock suffering; heavy feeding necessary. Range stock good in northeast where snow has been light, leaving good range. Strong winds drifted snow; many roads impassable; no serious delays on railroads.

Wyoming.—Week more favorable for live stock except in extreme northeast, where considerable suffering and continuous heavy feeding is draining supplies. More snow needed in southeast for sheep and grains.

Colorado.—No snow covering in principal grain districts. Moisture badly needed in southeast; high winds unfavorable. Weather generally favorable for stock. Ranges benefited by snowfall on western slope.

New Mexico.—Mild; partly cloudy; windy. Mostly dry although some snow in extreme north and northwest. Moisture much needed. Ranges very dry; deteriorating; water scarce. Stock slowly losing; poor to fair southeast; mostly fair to good elsewhere. Some plowing begun.

Arizona.—Warmer weather made the week much more favorable for stock although some shrinkage continued. Rapid melting of snow more favorable for grazing; feed and water plentiful. Stock fair to good. Potato planting continued.

Utah.—Additional snowfall. Abnormally warm weather melted snow rapidly causing some flooding which slightly damaged city property, and highways and railroads in many places and delayed all traffic. Live stock and range conditions somewhat improved.

Nevada.—Precipitation heavy; greatest in many years in extreme west portion. Temperature low last half of week. Stock did not suffer much but more feeding was necessary. Railroad traffic delayed slightly.

Idaho.—Moderate temperatures; chinook winds caused rapid thawing first part of week. Much cloudiness; frequent snowfall. Mostly good feeding weather; stock wintering well; lambing made satisfactory progress.

Washington.—Chinook conditions first of week; near normal temperature at close. Eastern counties average about 7 ins. snow covering protecting winter wheat; general belief winter wheat in good condition thus far. Dirt roads very poor.

Oregon.—First part of week mild; latter part moderately cold. Frequent precipitation; heavy snow in some localities. High water caused some damage in northeastern counties but checked later by cold. Fruit buds developing slowly. No obstruction to paved roads except by snow in mountains.

California.—Too wet and cold in north for much growth of grains; grasses and stock suffering from hunger and exposure. Lambing well advanced; mortality unusually heavy. Warmer in southern portion and growth more satisfactory though pastures still short in most places. Heavy drop of navel oranges continues. Weather such as to retard development of previous frost damage; still undetermined but thought will be greater than first anticipated. Roads poor; also some interruption to railway traffic in mountains.

CHART I.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., FEB. 14, 1922.

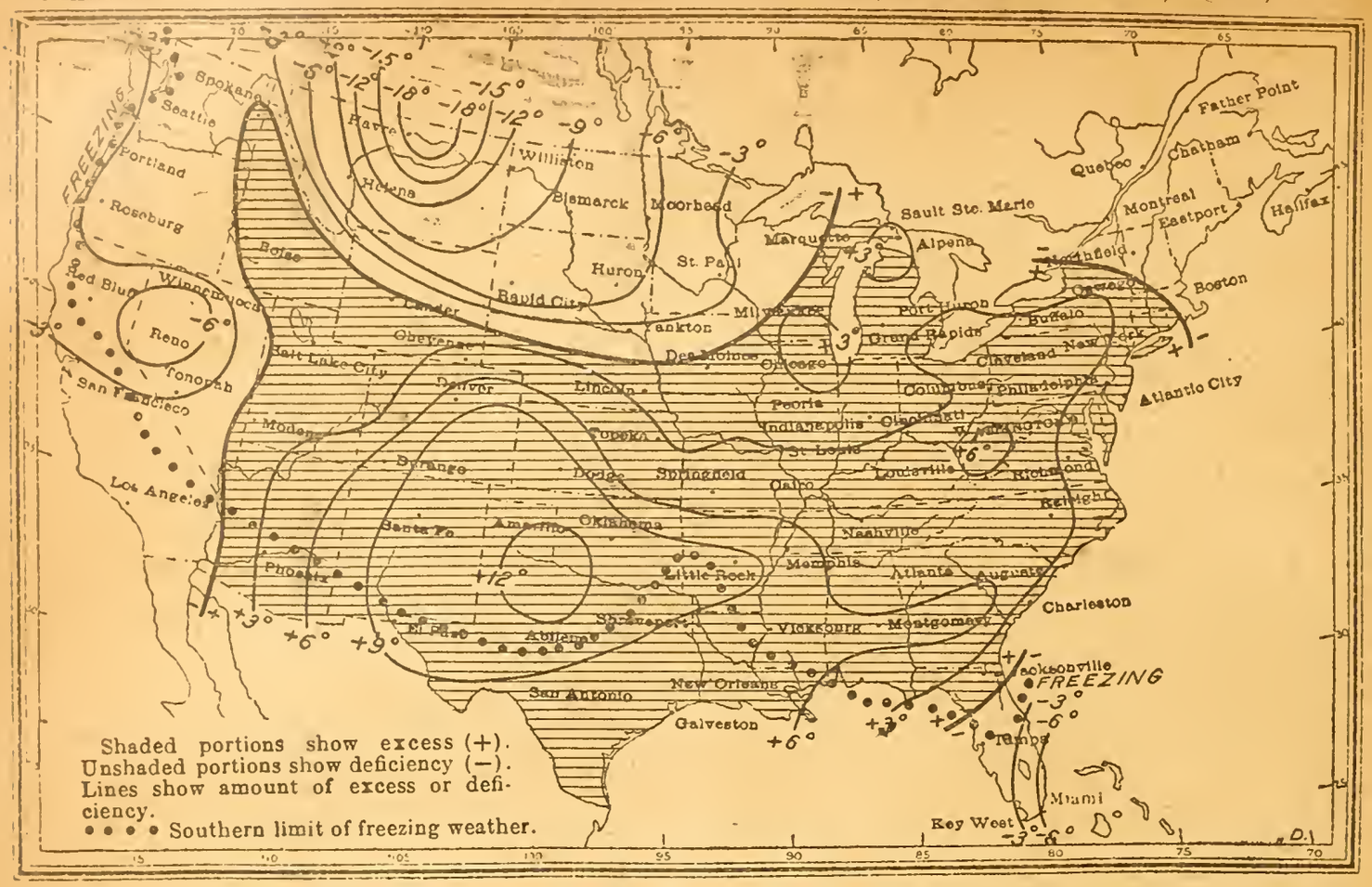

CHART II.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., FEB. 14, 1922.

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